JPRS-SEA-86-122

23 JULY 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

PRETORIA DIPLOMAT EXPELLED--A South African diplomat in Canberra has been ordered to leave Australia following a violent incident at the South African Embassy in Canberra. An administration attache at the embassy, Mr Jacobus Alberts, yesterday attacked an antiapartheid protestor in the embassy ground and allegedly assaulted her with a long stick. The protestor had been breaking windows with a hammer. She was arrested by police and charged with trespassing and causing damage. The incident occurred during a demonstration outside the embassy to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots in South Africa, and the acting minister for foreign affairs, Senator Evans, later asked for an urgent explanation. Today the federal police presented a report, which concluded that Mr Alberts had used unreasonable force against the protestor. The South African ambassador, Mr Cornelius Bastiaanse, was then called to the Foreign Affairs Department and told of the expulsion. The diplomat has been given 10 days to leave the country. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jun 86 BK]/12766

NATIONAL PAY RAISE--The arbitration commission in Melbourne has agreed to grant Australian workers a 2.3 percent national wage rise to take effect from 1 July, but it will be the only pay rise awarded for the year. The rise will add an extra $9.20 to the pay packet of a wage earner on $400 a week. The commission has approved the phasing in of a 3 percent superannuation rise from 1 January next year. However, it has refused an application by the Australian Council of Trade Unions and the federal government to arbitrate to make it compulsory for employers to pay the superannuation increase. It also ruled that the centralized wage-fixing system should continue for the next 2 years with 6 monthly wage adjustments to begin from 1 January next year, but the commission rejected the notion of a decentralized approach to wages, saying it ignored practical considerations and would lead to large wage rises. The commission has paved the way for the introduction of a standard 38-hour week by removing the employers right to veto such claims. It has dismissed an employer request for an inquiry into penalty rates which would have considered many issues, including the 17.5 percent holiday payloading. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 26 Jun 86 BK]/12766

HAYDEN ACCUSES EEC--Bacolod, Philippines, June 26 (AFP)--Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden toured Negros Island Wednesday and said the European Economic Community (EEC) should share the blame for the widespread hunger in the Philippines' sugar bowl. Mr Hayden told reporters that he hoped EEC leaders were conscious of the "awful suffering caused by the unrealistic marketing policies of the European Economic Community." He added that he doubted the EEC would cut its sugar beets subsidy program and its alleged practice of dumping excess sugar in the world market. European beet sugar directly competes with Negros' cane sugar industry, which suffered its worst slump last year, forcing the laying off of some 400,000 plantation and mill workers. Mr Hayden toured wards of severely malnourished children and feeding centers of sugar farms in the island, which administer emergency feeding to close to 100,000 malnourished children of impoverished sugar workers. Mr Hayden returned to Manila Thursday for a dialogue session there between the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the grouping's key industrialized partners. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 26 Jun 86 HK]/12766

INTERNATIONAL BORROWING--The federal government has told state premiers that they will have to cut their level of international borrowing by more than 10 percent. The directive came during the opening session of the annual premiers conference which opened in Canberra today. It is at this meeting that the federal government details its financial allocations to each of the states and borrowing limit is set. The Radio Australia reporter at the conference, (Graham Well), says the prime minister, Mr Hawke, opened the meeting by repeating his earlier promise that the federal government will increase its funding to the states by 2 percent, but he said the impact of the trading figures was overpowering. The treasurer, Mr Keating, told the premiers that the economic burden had to be shouldered collectively. He said a good result from the premiers conference would provide a fillip to the economy by showing a reduction in public sector demands on the financial market. (Graham Well) said the government proposes cutting state borrowing by about $700 million [Australian dollars]. He adds it is a proposal strongly opposed by the premiers. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Jun 86 BK]/12766

DEMOCRATS LEADER ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT--The leader of the Australian Democrats Party, Senator Don Chipp, has formally announced his retirement from federal politics. Senator Chipp told a news conference in Canberra he would retire before the budget session of Parliament starts in mid-August. He said he had mixed feelings about retirement but wanted to spend more time with his family and give his successor time to prepare for the next election. Senator Chipp did not name the person he would like to succeed him but it is well known that he supports the deputy leader of the Democrats, Senator Janine Haines. Senator Chipp has been a member of Federal Parliament for 25 years most of them as a Liberal Party member. In 1976 he resigned from the Liberal Party and helped form the Democrats which he has led since 1978. He held several portfolios in the Liberal Party governments, including health, social security, customs and excise, and the Navy. The Democrats hold the balance of power in the Senate. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 86 BK] /8918

CSO: 4200/1182

INDONESIA

MUHAMMADIYAH DIRECTIVES ON PARTICIPATION IN NEXT ELECTION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Apr 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Members of the Muhammadiyah who wish to be proposeed as candidates or wish to present themselves as candidates in the 1987 general elections, both for seats in Parliament or in provincial or regency councils, must ask for approval in advance from the central leadership of the Muhammadiyah. They may represent GOLKAR, the PPP, or even the PDI. Members of the Muhammadiyah have been given the freedom to vote for candidates who can express their own political aspirations.

This was stated by Haji Abdul Razzaq Fachruddin, the general chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Muhammadiyah, to a KOMPAS representative on 15 April in Padang. He was in the city to attend the Fifth National Congress of the Muhammadiyah University Students Union.

Not True

The Fachruddin statement was made in an effort to correct the view of some people who identify the Muhammadiyah with the PPP [Development Unity Party]. He stated explicitly: "In fact, this is not true. The Muhammadiyah is not committed to the PPP, nor is it involved with GOLKAR or with the PDI."

In the 1987 general elections, Fachruddin said, the Central Executive Committee of the Muhammadiyah has also pointed out that Muslim schools and mosques belonging to the Muhammadiyah may not be used under any circumstances for the campaigns of any candidates, whoever they may be.

He said that if there is any violation of this instruction, the Central Executive Committee of the Muhammadiyah will order administrative punishments on an organizational or individual basis for Muhammadiyah members who make such use of Muhammadiyah property. He emphasized once again: "Whatever is owned by the Muhammadiyah is the property of the community. The property of everyone is not the property of any political organization."

He said also that no approval would be given for bringing political questions into Muhammadiyah buildings. Engaging in politics, in a practical sense, would involve inviting political organizations like the PPP, GOLKAR, or the PDI to meet in a Muhammadiyah facility. Should a Muhammadiyah member return to a facility owned by the organization, he should not bring into it his particular political convictions.

The Muhammadiyah is not a place for disputes but is rather a place for discussing missionary activity. Indeed, this organization is an Islamic missionary movement. It is involved in supporting what is right and opposing what is wrong. For that reason, Fachruddin said, if a Muhammadiyah member takes part in the political campaign, he must continue to reflect the soul of the Muhammadiyah and campaign in a peaceful way. He must not continuously engage in violence, use abusive language, insult or slander other people, play dishonest tricks on others, or stab his friends in the back, one after the other. He declared: "That is not the way Muhammadiyah members behave."

He said that the Muhammadiyah will also maintain good relations with the government. However, this does not mean flattering the authorities. He said: "Whatever is true will be supported. Whatever is wrong will be criticized."

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CSO: 4213/143

INDONESIA

ISLAMIC STUDENT ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN CLARIFIES ELECTION

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 12 Apr 86 p 13

[Text] With its new leadership, can the HMI reduce its internal conflicts? Saleh Khalid explains why he was elected.

His name emerged suddenly. However, the HMI congress elected him as the new chairman, clearly defeating those who had previously been proposed as candidates for the position. Engr M Saleh Khalid, 27 years old, said: "I was only approached 1 day before my election." He was referring to his election by a majority of those voting to be the new general chairman of the Executive Committee of the HMI.

Coming to the congress on the fifth day of the session, being present for the final 3 days, and then being elected really "startled" him. Harry Azhar Aziz, the former chairman replaced by Saleh, said: "I didn't expect at all that Saleh would be a candidate for chairman." His name was not mentioned in the conversations held by the chairman, both outside of or at the congress. Harry said of his former opponent in the elections at the congress held in Medan in 1983: "I was among those who didn't know what was going to happen."

Was this a mysterious development? Saleh replied, in an interview with a TEMPO representative on 7 April: "No. This was the result of a process." He was wearing a brown batik shirt cut in the safari style and had on sandals. He is the research manager at the Agro-Business Development Center, a private association. He said that initially he had no intention of becoming chairman. However, he said that several HMI branch organizations urged him to run. This 1983 graduate of the Bogor Agricultural Institute said: "I didn't keep count of how many branches and where they were from. If I had made such calculations, wouldn't it have looked as if I really wanted to run?"

However, according to Mahmudah, an HMI delegate from the Bogor branch of the organization, it was Saleh himself who called him. This happened on 31 March at noon, with the elections due to be held that evening. Saleh asked about the strength of the leading candidates. At the time there were three who were being discussed: Dr Abidinsyah Siregar (general chairman of the HMI Coordinating Board for North Sumatra), Jayadi Kamrasyid (general chairman of the Coordinating Board for West Java), and M Yamin Tawary (a former chairman of the Executive Committee of the HMI). However, the votes were beginning to go to Abidin. Saleh then mentioned his desire to be a candidate. Saleh, the former chairman of the Bogor branch of the HMI, told Mahmudah, a classmate at the Bogor Agricultural Institute who had lived in the same dormitory with him: "I am still a university student." Saleh said further: "You can get things ready in 2 hours."

That is how it went, begun by the Bogor branch and "worked on" by the Semarang, Jember, and Aceh branches, with the support of eight other branches from East Indonesia. Mahmudah said: "With the support of 12 branches, this was enough to present Saleh as a candidate." However, why did Saleh suddenly win? What is clear is that the consequence of the former chairman's playing games over his dismissal over the issue of the Pancasila as the single founding principle of the HMI lost him enough votes to ensure that he would not be reelected. This was the moment that Yamin Tawary, one of the deputy chairmen under Harry Azhar Aziz, was waiting for. There was also Jayadi Kamrasyid, but he had little support because, as chairman of the West Java Coordinating Board of the HMI, he had supported Harry in the dismissal of Abdul Choliq Wijaya as general chairman of the Bandung Branch of the HMI. And what of Abidinsyah Siregar, mentioned as a strong candidate? During the evening of the election his popularity began to decline when his position as chairman of the Advisory Council of the North Sumatra provincial council of the KNPI was placed in question. Harry said: "Concern over several things made it possible for a new person to be elected."

Akbar Tanjung, former general chairman of the Executive Committee of the HMI and now deputy secretary general of GOLKAR, said: "I indeed supported Saleh." He continued: "My private view of Saleh cannot be separated from my position in GOLKAR." He felt that Saleh had a national view of things, adding: "And I was responsible for introducing him around in the HMI, like Cosmas Batubara in the PMKRI [Indonesian Catholic University Students Association]." It was also Akbar who bought the ticket for Saleh to go to Padang and attend the congress.

Was Saleh the result of an "elimination" contest? The following is a summary of the interview Saleh had with A Luqman of TEMPO, in which the issue of the ticket began to emerge as a number of questions.

Saleh said that the matter of the ticket was a technical question. There was no need to make a fuss about it. In addition to me, there were several others who obtained tickets from Akbar. This question can be viewed in a variety of ways. I am really independent. I have no interest in the KNPI.

[Question] You graduated more than 2 years ago from the Bogor Agricultural Institute. Isn't it true that you no longer meet the requirements for being a member of the Executive Committee of the HMI?

[Answer] I am still a student at the Indonesian Management Development Institute. When I graduate, I will have a master's degree in business administration.

[Question] But that is not a university, and it has not yet been approved by the Department of Education and Culture.

[Answer] Let's not talk about that any more. I was elected because of a tide of votes from the rank and file. Therefore, if you make an issue of this, you should talk to those attending the congress who elected me. I just accepted the mandate of the congress. That's all.

[Question] What will you do to resolve the dispute resulting from the emergence of the Council for Resolving Differences Within the Organization and the attempts to set up a rival Executive Committee of the HMI?

[Answer] I will make a friendly approach to them and open a dialogue. The matter of a rival Executive Committee will never come to anything. I don't regard it as a split but rather as something involving the dynamics of the organization. That is a normal development in an organization of young people. I will carry out a process of consolidation and will look to the future, using friendly approaches which are more intellectual in character. This is because the HMI is facing major problems.

[Question] For example?

[Answer] Adopting the Pancasila as the single founding principle of the organization is a really substantive issue. This is not merely a formalistic kind of acceptance. Still less is it a matter of lip service. The question which now should be considered is: what are the operational implications of this decision? Furthermore, what about the basic values of the program of the HMI, that is, Islam, as developed in particular for application to the private lives of pious Muslims. There is also the question of how to make the HMI an efficient, effective, and productive organization. This is important so that living Islamic values and the intellectual potential of the HMI can be given clearer material form.

[Question] What do you think about our universities?

[Answer] I see a routine attitude among our academicians. In terms of their teaching duties, for example, they place the emphasis on instruction. In fact, this is only one element in education. This is because instruction only involves the cognitive aspect. Meanwhile, a complete education covers the cognitive, affective, and psychosoteric aspects.

Research has also been affected by routine attitudes, trapped in terminology and theoretical messages. Academicians are not sufficiently contemplative, and under present conditions it is difficult to imagine the development of any great thought. What about the area of community service? Up to now, this has only been associated with the KKN. In fact, the KKN is exclusively applied in fulfilling the tasks set down in the curriculum. The ideal is that education, research, and community service should rest on a commitment to the community, particularly the segments of society which are still poor, backward, and ignorant.

[Question] What is the HMI's contribution to deal with this?

[Answer] The HMI has an academic, technocratic potential, and it has an opportunity to broaden its values so that the university community will have a commitment to the less favored elements of society. We wish to say that the possession of scientific knowledge and technology carries with it a social function.

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CSO: 4213/143

INDONESIA

INVESTMENT BOARD CHIEF DISCUSSES RELAXATION OF RULES

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 14 Apr 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--President Soeharto has given instructions that ways be found at once to increase capital investment, both from domestic as well as foreign sources. He indicated that attention needs to be paid to relaxing procedures without having to change the regulations in effect and particularly those contained in law.

This was stated by Engr Dr Ginandjar Kartasasmita, chairman of the BKPM [Capital Investments Coordinating Board] and deputy miniter for domestic investment, after going with Minister of State and State Secretary Sudharmono to meet with the president on 12 April at his residence on Jalan Cendana in Jakarta.

Doctor Ginandjar told the press that the relaxation of present procedures would involve facilitating the issuance of permits and creating a more attractive business climate.

The essential objective is investment in the sectors which will emphasize increased exports of non petroleum and natural gas products, as well as the creation of additional jobs.

The sector which will receive the greatest attention is certainly the field of industry, because this sector, in addition to being capable of providing added value to its products, will also create a greater number of jobs.

Doctor Ginandjar also said that the existing Scale of Priorities (DSP) will be changed. In July the BKPM will issue a new DSP which, it is hoped, will stimulate the interest of investors. The new DSP will be in the form of a package.

In the future DSP there will also be a commitment to relax the provisions on determining locations for setting up business firms in connection with capital investment. However, Ginandjar was not able to make clear how far this change will go. Clearly, problems associated with making land available, which, he considered, arose frequently, will receive further attention. This was also one of the subjects discussed with the president on 12 April. According to Doctor Ginandjar, the existing provisions of agrarian law are good. What is not so good and what wastes time is the way in which these provisions of agrarian law are handled in the provinces.

Although the government will relax the procedures involved in capital investment, it can be definitely stated that there will be no changes in the provision of facilities and incentives, particularly in connection with taxes, because these are matters which have already been laid down in the law. This includes the abolition of tax holidays.

Concerning tax holidays, Ginandjar said that the investors have never made an issue of this. This is because business firms must pay taxes wherever they are in the world.

What businessmen really want is the effective end to dual taxation systems. This particularly concerns firms interested in foreign capital investment.

During the forthcoming visit of President Ronald Reagan to Indonesia it is hoped that an agreement will be signed between Indonesia and the U. S. abolishing double taxation for joint ventures between businessmen of the two countries.

Declining

Asked about investment developments recently, Ginandjar stated that during the first quarter of 1986 there had been a decline, compared to the first quarter of 1985. On the other hand, investment during 1985 went up, compared to 1984.

According to Doctor Ginandjar, the progress of investments during the first quarter of 1986 were among the considerations which led the government to make changes and relax the rules concerning investment.

In fact the decline was not very great, because it only took the form of a failure of total investment to increase. He hoped that in the forthcoming quarter of the year an increase in the level of business activity will take place.

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CSO: 4213/143

DOMINATION OF PDI BY FORMER PNI MEMBERS DISCUSSED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 9 Apr 86 p 9

[Text] Jakarta, 9 April--Although the question of fusion was declared settled at the Second Congress of the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) in 1981, the issue of factions, especially with regard to the allocation of "quotas" in PDI leadership, has become increasingly prominent as the time approaches for the Third PDI Congress, to be held from 15 to 17 April in Jakarta.

From reports gathered by SINAR HARAPAN as of Wednesday afternoon [9 April], it is clear that the effort to give a new public face to former PNI [Indonesian National Party] elements is still difficult for the government. "Perhaps because the government doesn't want to be bothered any more, it has adopted the realistic view that elements of the PNI must remain," a source said.

That fact is supported by the statement of Basuki Suharjo, deputy secretary general of the Indonesian Muslim Council (a religious organization of former PNI elements), that balance is still needed in the PDI.

In a recent conversation with SINAR HARAPAN in Jakarta, he said it is unrealistic for small parties, like the IPKI [Association of Supporters of Indonesian Independence] or Murba, that were fused into the PDI to want large "quotas" or fill the post of general chairman. "Our people do not even know how many members those parties had," he said.

Climate

When asked about expansion of the PDI, Basuki said the size of the PDI depends on the climate that is created and not merely on the PDI itself.

"Without a good climate, until the Judgment Day the PDI cannot possibly become a healthy, growing party. But if the PDI is not healthy, the government also loses. That is not because the PDI is asking favors but because national political development is involved," Basuki Suharjo stated.

With that view as a background, Basuki still wants the post of general chairman of the PDI DPP [Central Executive Council] to be filled by a former PNI member who will dare to step forward to protect PDI members by ensuring the principle of balance mentioned earlier.

He therefore emphasized that PDI leaders must have a clear concept of nationhood, as pioneered and developed by the late Prof Sunawar in his concept of a nationhood that demonstrates self-sufficiency.

When L. Lumban Gaol, a PDI leader from North Sumatra, was asked about the settlement of the fusion issue, he said fusion was an expression of TAP MPRS [Ruling of the Provisional People's Consultative Congress] No XXII/MPRS/1966 on the renewal of political life in Indonesia.

Nostalgia

Therefore, he regretted that there are party leaders who are always nostalgic about successes of the past and who thus are not aware of the duties and responsibilities of the now agreed-upon fusion.

He noted the president's message to the PDI DPP that the council should not seek its own prominence but should give priority to the unity and integrity of the party. "We are the Indonesian people, and we should recognize and accept what is good and true from anyone without considering ethnic origin, religion, or group," he said.

Petrus Samuel, a PDI figure from East Timor, told SINAR HARAPAN that for East Timor there is no question as to accepting PDI as it is currently and that there is no problem with fusion, because since integration there has been no party other than the present one.

"We always work with the regional government and with community leaders to dispel any factionalism. The PDI in East Timor is a true PDI," said Petrus Samuel.

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CSO: 4213/137

INDONESIA

BAR ASSOCIATION TAKES UP BUYUNG NASUTION ISSUE

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 5 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--The Central Executive Council (DPP) of the Indonesian Attorneys Association (IKADIN) will soon hand over the Adnan Buyung Nasution SH [master of laws] issue to the IKADIN Honorary Council, which will have the authority to evaluate his conduct using existing procedures.

An IKADIN DPP statement signed by Soekardjo Adidjojo SH (chairman) and H. Djohan Djauhary SH (deputy secretary general) declared that the IKADIN DPP had taken over the Adnan Buyung Nasution issue without including material on contempt of court charges that had been made against him. The statement was issued in Jakarta on 3 April 1986.

The IKADIN DPP feels that it was right for the panel of judges who examined and tried the H.R. Dharsono case to exclude the contempt of court question and also right for an examination to be performed by an authoritative Honorary Panel of Judges.

That authority is in compliance with Honorary Code for Judges No. 2 of 1966, which was issued by a working conference of high court and state court chairmen, which represented judges throughout Indonesia, under the direction of the Supreme Court.

In an interview with SUARA KARYA last Tuesday [1 April], MENKEH [Minister of Justice] Ismail Saleh stated his hope that IKADIN will have the moral courage to correct, control, and take action against members who do not respect the authority of the courts.

In fact, Ismail Saleh said that IKADIN should feel a responsibility to summon, examine, and interrogate Adnan Buyung Nasution, regardless of what the outcome may be. It would not be out of place for the results of such action to be submitted to the MENKEH and the chairman of the Supreme Court.

If IKADIN can do as IDI [Indonesian Physicians Association] did in the Gunawan Simon case, Ismail Saleh said, such action would demonstrate the ability of IKADIN to uphold its code of ethics.

He stated that the Central Jakarta PN [State Court] reported Adnan Buyung Nasution to the MENKEH and the chairman of the Supreme Court because the court had received guidance from the Supreme Court on the oversight of legal advisors. The chairman of the Central Jakarta PN then sent a report to the MENKEH and the chairman of the Supreme Court recommending that Buyung Nasution's license to practice as an attorney be revoked.

"The channel used by the Central Jakarta PN was the line of communications between the Supreme Court and the court, and the outcome of the matter was then reported back to the MENKEH and the chairman of the Supreme Court," Ismail Saleh said. As to whether this is the only way to do this, "We will see later."

6942
CSO: 4213/137

MINISTER OF RELIGION DESCRIBES ISLAM IN INDONESIA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Apr 86 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--There is widespread foreign interest in developments within Islam in Indonesia because Islam in this country has a unique character. Why, for example, does the Islamic community in Indonesia gladly receive Pancasila, and why is the attitude of Muslims here toward other religions different from that in other countries, in spite of the fact that Islam is always connected with violence?

Minister of Religion Haji Munawir Sjadzali said this after calling on President Soeharto at the Bina Graha on Saturday [5 April]. His statements came in response to a reporter's question about the interest shown by former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Islam in Indonesia. Schmidt held special meetings with several Islamic intellectuals.

"Yes, we are indeed fortunate," said Munawir. Quoting a Canadian orientalist, the minister of religion said the unique character of the Islamic community in Indonesia is that in practicing its religion it gives more attention to the content of religious teachings than to name or form. Furthermore, religion in Indonesia contributes to national cohesion and political stability. "That is probably what interests foreign observers," he stated.

Without Violence

As another illustration of foreign interest in Islam in Indonesia, Munawir said that on 15 February the UN University had held an international seminar in Bali attended by scholars from the United States, Canada, Japan, Egypt, Pakistan, India, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka. The theme of the seminar was "Islam and Nonviolence."

The minister of religion said Indonesia's selection as the site of the seminar was an honor to the country. Islam is always connected with violence, but, consistent with the theme of the seminar, there is nonviolence in Indonesia. "It is precisely because of its nonviolence that Islam in Indonesia has successfully developed and expanded in harmony with the national struggle and the aspirations of the people," the minister said.

In view of these facts, the minister of religion called on all the people, especially the Indonesian Islamic community, always to guard and enhance the good image of the Indonesian people that Islam now projects.

Koran From Israel?

When asked about the possible circulation in Indonesia of an edition of the Koran printed in Israel, Munawir said he had not received any report on the matter. "If it is so, we will take action," he asserted. He added, however, that such things are sometimes rumored intentionally "in order to distract us." Nevertheless, we must always be alert, he continued.

According to the minister, such rumors are sometimes spread intentionally because religious life in Indonesia is ideally peaceful. Groups that are not happy with our national stability and social peace are always looking for ways to cause confusion. One of those ways is to spread rumors about religious matters with the intent of quickly stirring up emotions in the community.

6942
CSO: 4213/137

ABRI PARTICIPATION SAID TO REDUCE PROJECT COSTS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 15 Apr 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 15 April--Several projects in which the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] have participated since 1983 have saved up to 40 percent of the budgetary allocation provided for them.

This was stated to the press by General Rudini, the Army chief of staff, on 15 April in connection with a meeting on ABRI participation in development held in Bandar Lampung on 14 April.

According to General Rudini, the savings of up to 40 percent resulted from a number of factors. These included careful planning and the voluntary involvement of the people. However, the final factor is that members of ABRI who carry out village assistance projects under "the Army enters the village" [AMD] program are not paid for their work.

Again according to the Army chief of staff, the most important consideration for the armed forces in fact is not saving money but the fully conscious participation of the people in integrated development programs.

Asked by reporters whether the savings also resulted from the fact that the programs were carried out without any "diversion" of funds, General Rudini smiled and stated: "I wouldn't dare to say that." However, according to the Army chief of staff, who is also in operational control of the AMD program, all expenditures related to the Army program in the villages are from funds provided by the government, and the Army only coordinates their use.

21 Occasions

Up to the present the AMD program has been undertaken on 21 occasions, involving 1,408 regencies throughout Indonesia, with 1,271 company sized units taking part.

Beginning in 1983, the AMD program was implemented jointly with the reforestation program, which is now entering its fourth year. Since 1985 it has been further extended to include the Transmigration Program, and the first AMD project in this connection was undertaken in Mamuju Regency in South Sulawesi.

In answer to a question whether ABRI or the Army would not be fully occupied carrying out other programs, General Rudini firmly said that for the Army there is no question at all as to what it has been ordered to do. The general, who wears four stars, said: "The important thing is that we should not take over this program completely."

General Rudini declared that ABRI and the Army are interested in provincial development because the failure of such development would have an impact on the security situation, and vice versa. It is for that reason that ABRI is very interested in the success of development efforts in the provinces.

One key to the success of the ABRI program of participating in provincial development programs, which last 14 days on the average, is that they are used by the Army to get close to the people. In this connection this closer contact with the people is handled by the Army reserve forces.

5170
CSO: 4213/143

INDONESIA

OBJECTIONS VOICED TO USE OF PRC CARGO SURVEYOR

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 9 Apr 86 p 11

[Text] Jakarta, 9 April--Affording special treatment to the PRC by permitting the CCIC (a Chinese surveyor group) to replace the SGS (Societe Generale de Surveillance) for the examination of Indonesian imports from the PRC is contrary to INPRES [Presidential Instruction] 4/1985 and its supplementary regulations, which appointed the SGS as the only surveyor with the right to examine Indonesian imports and exports.

"If the government gives special treatment to the PRC, it is certain that other countries will make the same demand using various excuses and reasons," said a SINAR HARAPAN source at the Department of Trade in reaction to the PRC's intention to stop imports from Indonesia because of differences between the SGS and the CCIC over the examination of Indonesian imports from the PRC.

The authoritative source said that actually many countries whose goods are imported by Indonesia want their own surveyors to examine each export to Indonesia.

Such action is very profitable to the owners of the goods, because examination fees become the property of the owner country. Of course, it is very profitable for them.

As an example, he noted that some time ago Japan had disagreed with the Indonesian government's appointment of SGS as surveyor of Indonesian imports from Japan, because Japan had its own surveyor and had seen the profit that could be made from using its own surveyor.

According to senior officials of the Department of Trade, Indonesian exports to the PRC are actually very small, and the balance of trade between Indonesia and the PRC has always been in the PRC's favor.

Similarly, since direct Indonesia-PRC trade relations were opened through initiatives by the Indonesian KADIN [Chamber of Commerce and Industry] and the CCPIT (Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade), there has not been much growth in Indonesian exports to the PRC.

Now that direct trade relations have taken place, there have been recent complaints by Indonesian ship operators that most Indonesian imports and exports to and from the PRC are being handled by ships of the PRC itself.

Indonesian ship operators have stated through the Indonesian KADIN that Indonesian ships are actually able to carry exports to the PRC but that with various justifications the PRC has been able to monopolize transport of Indonesian exports and imports.

Profitable for China

Zahri Achmad, chairman of the All-Indonesia National Importers Association (GINSI), recently said to SINAR HARAPAN that the renewed direct trade with the PRC is profiting only the PRC, because Indonesia usually gives in when trade issues arise.

As an example, he cited the fact that the shipping of Indonesian exports and imports is still monopolized by PRC vessels.

Indonesian ships are actually capable of transporting Indonesian exports to the PRC, but the PRC claims costs would be high if Indonesian ships were used, since there is "stagnation" at PRC ports at present, thus forcing ships to lie in port for long periods of time.

That is not the truth, said Zahri, because if they really want to unload cargo they can do it quickly. "Such cases as this greatly hurt Indonesia because we are not in control of the situation," he stated.

6942
CSO: 4213/137

LAOS

PRIVATE TRANSPORT GROUP HANDED OVER TO GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] In order to be in accord with the regulations on dividing managerial levels in transportation between the center and localities and to have Vientiane Capital do better at organizing transport, the private transport organization was moved along the path of collective living step by step. On the afternoon of 12 May 1986 at the communications, transportation and posts, and basic construction section of Vientiane Capital, an official signing ceremony was held to hand over the document on transportation between the Ministry of Transportation and Posts and the communications, transportation and posts, and basic construction section in Vientiane Capital. Mr Khampian Saisoulin, chief of the communications, transportation and posts, and basic construction section of Vientiane Capital, signed to accept it, and Mr Visai Sili, chief of the transformation section in the transportation department under the Ministry of Transportation and Posts, signed to hand it over before Mr Oui Soumountha, vice minister of transportation and posts, along with different section committees from the communications section and a number of cadres concerned.

During the handing-over ceremony both sides agreed to hand over and to accept both the private transport business which includes four road transport associations and three water transport associations with a complete inventory and vehicles and the 1986 plan to the communications, transportation and posts, and basic construction section of Vientiane Capital to organize, control, and make serious use of different associations efficiently and correctly according to the policies of the party and the government.

9884/13045
CSO: 4206/107

LETTERS COLUMN REFUTES VOA CHARGES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 15-21 Feb 86 p 7

['Letters Answered' Column]

[Text] [Question] Dear editor: On the evenings of 18-20 February 1985 the VOA broadcasted a report concerning "human rights" in Laos. We hope you all listened to it. We listened to it for three nights in a row and can clearly see that the VOA is an excellent fabricator. It has fabricated stories and made things bigger than they actually were. Even though such a story about Laos would not have any effect, we can still see the danger of such propaganda (psychological warfare). We think that all of us, especially those who are in various mass media, should pay attention to and find ways to stop this "sewage machine" from purveying its revulsive orders to the masses. By this we mean that there should be a propaganda policy to counter immediately the deceitful articles on the opposite side.

In the broadcasts on the evenings of 18-20 February, the VOA closed its eyes and ears and slandered our country. However, two things we remember are:

1. In Laos we have no rights regarding speech, writing, and assembly.

2. Buddhism in Laos has been transformed into a political instrument, and Buddhist principles are being neglected.

We understand these two matters fully, but we would like to ask you to add more views in order to strengthen it. Thanks in advance.

22 February 1986

Vang Khong cadre in the water transport section.

[Answer] We listened to the report on "human rights in Laos" carefully and made complete notes on the most stupid symbol of U.S. propaganda. We would like to respond to the story that there is no right of speech, writing, or assembly in Laos, etc. with the following points. Under our old regime in Laos there was a total of five struggling newspapers and magazines; the most stable one was XAT LAO, which was organized and directly supervised by the CIA. Now (after only 10 years) we have 18 newspapers not including the printing and distribution of books. Besides the mass organizations, various occupational clubs have popped up like mushrooms. One of them is the Young Writers Club, which is the true representative of the new Laos.

We choose not to answer the VOA's nonsensical remarks concerning religion, but instead give the words of Superior Bonze Pangna Nandha, the leader of the Thai monks who attended the Seventh Asian Buddhist Conference and who said that Buddhism in Laos is steadily improving. The Lao people still offer food to the monks as they did before. Temples have been repaired. This is different from the rumors that I heard according to which "there is no religion in Laos and the monks are forced to leave the monkhood."

Love, the editor.

9884/13045
CSO: 4206/107

HYDROPOWER, MINERAL RESOURCES DISCUSSED

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 8-14 Feb 86 p 3

["New Technology" column: "Laos Is So Rich"]

[Excerpts[The International Mekong Project estimates that the Mekong River and its tributaries will produce as much as 366 trillion kilowatts of electricity per year, and Laos owns 70 percent of it. Besides the hydropower plants which are now being built (in Tha Lat, Se Labam, and Nam Dong), Laos also has 53 more locations that may become large hydropower plants. Some of them such as Nam Theun No 2 in Khammouan Province (seven times greater than the present Nam Ngum Hydropower PLant) and Tat Set in Saravane Province has a high economic value due to their natural advantage in that they are close to underground natural resources, rich forests, and industrial areas and have a good possibility for controlling water. Generally speaking, they may greatly promote the construction of a complete industrial, agricultural, and forestry area.

Underground Natural Resources

Laos has many kinds of underground natural resources that can be used as raw materials:

- The Hema Iron Mine next to Pha Gnaun and the Magne Iron Mine in Pha Lek in Xieng Khouang Province which according to preliminary estimates contains over 1 billion tons; the proportion of iron in the ore is between 70 and 72.3 percent and is of the best quality in the world. The ore is shallow, which makes it easy to excavate by surface methods.

- The tin mines in Phon Tiu and Bo Neng in Khammouan Province which have been mined by the French since 1923 with a capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 tons a year.

- The gypsum mine in Dong Hen in Savannakhet where excavations with a capacity of 50,000 tons a year are being carried out.

- The Potat Mine in the Vientiane Plain.

- Limestone mines in all provinces; however, the most important one is in Khammouan, Vientiane, and Luang Prabang Provinces.

- The Bo Keo Mine in Houai Sai in Bo Keo Province.

- Salt mines in many provinces; the most important ones are in Vientiane, Savannakhet, and Oudomsai Provinces.

Besides these mines, our nation also has locations which appear to have many kinds of ores, for example, gold ore along various rivers, and silver, bauxite, zinc and lead.

9884/13045
CSO: 4206/107

LAOS

BRIEFS

PURCHASE-SALE CO-OPS PLANNED (KPL)--A purchase-sale co-op is a socialist trade organization of the masses which is an important link in the trade business. At the end of 1985 there were as many as 1,271 purchase-sale co-op units in wards, cantons, and district municipalities nationwide, a 955-unit increase from 1978. The duties of each co-op are to purchase products, including forest and ricefield products, to engage in the retail sale of industrial goods, and to organize the production, excavation, and manufacture and trade of various types of goods in order to promote collective and state production in localities so that it will expand and become efficient. Also, their duties include steadily improving the standard of living of the co-op members and the working people, cadres, soldiers, and policemen. In order to implement the contents of Plenum 9, third session, of the party Central Committee, in the next 5 years there will be as many as 2,500 units of the purchase-sale co-ops to take part in national defense and socialist construction. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHER LAO in Lao 19 Mar p A12, 13] 9884/13045

LUANG PRABANG MILITARY OPERATIONS--During the past year the Luang Prabang Provincial Youth Union has successfully taken part in all work areas and all political duties assigned by the party and government. In national defense and security work over the past 1-year period each level of the youth union has mobilized youth to participate voluntarily in the military, i.e., 583 have joined the regular forces and the guerrilla militia. The guerrilla units have increased by 10 percent and the defense forces have increased by 5 percent of the population. They attached the enemies and suppressed the counterrevolutionaries to wipe out over 100 cases of stealing, robbery, gambling, and illegal trade. Our youth union members killed 15 enemies. [Excerpts] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 8-14 Mar 86 p 2] 9884/13045

DISTRICT LPRP ETHNIC COMPOSITION--After a year of working experience from the beginning to the end of 1985, the Sam Neua District Youth Union has achieved the following: 67 new members were added, of which 24 were women, including 5 Lao Theung and 19 Lao Soung, and 89 outstanding youth union members were accepted into the party, of which 15 were Lao Theung and 7 were Lao Soung. [Excerpts] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-7 Feb 86 pp 3, 8] 9884/13045

SRV-AIDED HOSPITAL (KPL)--By now the construction of the hospital in Sanong District, Savannakhet Province, is 90 percent completed according to the plan, after it was begun in the end of 1985. The hospital is 27 meters long and 7.5 meters wide. It will have 9 rooms and will accommodate 20 beds. The construction is aided by Binh Tri Thien of the SRV, the twin province of Savannakhet Province. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 12 May 86 pp A1, 2] 9884/13045

WAGES, BENEFITS PAID TO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS--Comrade Bounle Sisanon, labor union secretary of the Vientiane Road and Bridge Construction Company, one of many outstanding companies, told us that in order to complete the Route 10 construction project according to the expected plan, social welfare work and the raising of the standard of living are of the greatest importance in deciding our production. Therefore, the party and government and our labor union have been paying special attention to this. Each day we pay 50 kip per meal for a worker, whereas before we paid only 30 kip. We let them have three meals a day. We built a water reservoir for their use and provided them with housing and a small hospital where the company cares for them when they are sick and pays all treatment costs. The company also provides two sets of clothing for the workers per year. In addition, we also have policies for the cadres and workers when they get married, have children, and die and provide transportation for the families of the cadres and workers who are far away when we have a quota to do so, etc. The company is responsible for all expenses without subtracting them from the salaries or wages, and the money that is spent comes from the whole production outcome. Thus, the cash income of a worker is 1,100-2,900 kip per month. [Excerpts] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-31 Jan 86 p 5] 9884/13045

CSO: 4205/107

MALAYSIA

MCA OFFICERS DEBATE PAS-CHINESE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE COUNTERPARTS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 12 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] In a public debate today between the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] on the one hand and the Islamic Party [PAS]-Chinese Consultative Committee [CCC] on the other, MCA's secretary general Datuk Lee Kim Sai and his deputy, Senator Wong Hoong Keat, gave a convincing and splendid oratory, thereby placing MCA at an advantage at this debate. Held at the auditorium of the Ipoh Jing Wu Athletic Association, the occasion was attended by more than 3,000 listeners.

Although no one was appointed moderator by either side for this unprecedented debate, the audience was accepted as "jurors" by the MCA and PAS-CCC alike, who indicated their reactions to the arguments, whether approving or disapproving, by clapping their hands loudly or softly, as the case may be.

Arguments presented by MCA's Lee Kim Sai and Wong Hoong Keat elicited sonorous applauses from the audience. All in all, therefore, the MCA won the battle.

The debate was preceded by an abusive verbal fight on procedural matters between an MCA Central Committee member, Wee Bok Leang, LL M, and PAS-CCC's deputy chairman Yeo Siu Hean.

Both Messrs Wee and Yeo spent a long time arguing which side should open the formal debate at the top of their lungs, which irritated the impatient audience and exuded rousing atmosphere throughout the auditorium. Fortunately, Datuk Lee Kim Sai of MCA voluntarily mediated in a satisfactory manner by proposing that the PAS-CCC side (the challenger) speak out first for 15 minutes, and then a reply by the MCA side for the same length of time. Thereafter, each side will speak for 15 minutes alternately. This proposal was accepted by both sides, and the formal debate was on.

The challenging PAS-CCC side came up with five delegates, namely Lim Kai Guan, first vice chairman; Liao Kim Hock, second vice chairman; Yeo Siu Hean, deputy chairman; Choong Lian Hean, a vice chairman; and Liu Kim Hin, an assistant secretary.

The MCA was represented by its secretary general, Lee Kim Sai; deputy secretary general, Wong Hoong Keat; Wee Soon Ing, organizational secretary general; and Central Committee member Wee Bok Leang--four persons in all.

Making the first salvo against the MCA was Lim Kai Guan, an herb doctor, who argued that the so-called cooperation between the MCA and the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] is in fact a "collusion," because during the 20 years after independence, the rights and interests of Chinese nationals in Malaysia have steadily declined. All this has given the Chinese a feeling of a "change of dynasty or regime."

Mr Lim said: "During the independence period, the Alliance government appointed wealthy Chinese individuals as ministers of finance, trade and industry, justice or as chairman of a municipal council. Where have these government positions gone nowadays?"

He indicated that if the MCA can't even save their own posts in the government, how can it claim to become the savior of Chinese society? After being represented by the MCA, the glory of the Chinese has turned into humiliations.

He added: "In the past, prime ministers invariably stressed that the National Front practiced collective leadership, but why is it that many laws and regulations detrimental to Chinese rights and interests are still passed by the cabinet? This is a reflection of MCA's impotence in the cabinet."

"If the MCA has any strength at all, why is it that the 1961 Education Act's Article 21(2) has not been abolished and that Chinese sons and daughters have no chance of entering the university or winning a scholarship?

"All this proves that the cooperation between the MCA and the UMNO has failed to wrest fair and equal rights and interests for the Chinese community."

MCA Secretary General Datuk Lee Kim Sai, replying to Mr Lim's criticism, said: "If the PAS ruled the country, would it appoint some Chinese to become minister of justice or minister of trade and industry or minister of finance?

"Article 6(6) of PAS statutes stipulate that Malay is the sole official language in Malaysia. Also, its party constitution says that a PAS member who wishes to become a member of Parliament must be circumcised first. Now let me ask you, would you let the PAS control everything of the country? As soon as the PAS holds power, everything will be governed in conformity with Islamic tenets. Article 5(1) of its statutes clearly provides that all non-Islam disciples must be relegated beyond the realm of power. Do we Chinese want to accept this fate? The problems brought forward by Mr Lim are being studied and resolved. The MCA has been and is still trying its best to remove the ultimate cause of trouble, but now Mr Lim is stabbing us from the back!"

Datuk Lee Kim Sai pointed out: "In the past the PAS utilized the Democratic Action Party [DAP], and now it is capitalizing on the dissatisfied feelings of the Chinese community and colluding with certain elements of this community. It is possible that later on PAS will play footsie with the prime minister. Such work style is really incredible." (Long, loud applause)

Rebutting MCA's atack, PAS-CCC deputy chairman Yeo Siu Hean said: "Lee Kim Sai's oratory is no doubt worthy of praise, but it's a pity that he was barking up the wrong tree. He did not respond to our questions."

Mr Yeo said: "During a dialogue [with representatives of Chinese society], the Islamic Party stated that the official language is no different from the Malay language. However, after a correction by the CCC, the PAS agreed to amend this viewpoint and to issue a public statement about this matter during the election campaign period."

He added that "the UMNO has held power for 29 years. To this party, the bumiputra is above all else. Anwar even threatened us not to voice any opposition. Let me ask, can we Chinese be saved? The parang is upon our head, do we still want to consider the UMNO as our friend and to give it a break?"

Mr Yeo indicated that the PAS will definitely not be able to rule Malaysia all by itself, but with the cooperation and support of Chinese society, this may turn out to be a reality.

In his rebuttal, MCA Deputy Secretary General Wong Hoong Keat said: "A person should be as good as his words. If not all members of PAS-CCC are PAS members, how can they convince others to believe in the Islamic Party? If their deeds are not as good as their words, their motivation is bound to be suspect.

"All political struggles are rough and tumble, but the most important thing is that we must not sell out our nationality."

Mr Wong pointed out: If the PAS ruled our country, could our 1,286 Chinese primary schools in our country continue to exist?

He stressed that it takes a long time to complete a political struggle. What we can't achieve today can be tried again tomorrow, as long as we stick to our objective and our direction, and eventually we will succeed.

Mr Wong said: "When the Chinese send their children to a Chinese school, it is not merely for them to learn the Chinese language. More importantly, it is because the root of our culture lies in those schools, including our respect to teachers, morality, filial piety and the elderly."

He pointed out that after the 13 May 1969 Incident, our country entered a critical period. At the time, Parliament passed an Emergency Act composed of 99 articles simply because a group of ethnic-Chinese people fell prey and resorted to an erroneous method the resolve the issue.

Mr Wong stressed that it is better to go slow than to make a big blunder. "The PAS constitution is still to far away from the thinking of Chinese society. That party has repeatedly expressed to amend its constitution, but no national convention has been held so far for this purpose.

He added: "According to Islamic tenets, it is not permissible to receive interest from others in a business transaction. If the PAS were to hold power in our country, there would be no banks or credit companies. Then the entire economic system of our country will collapse.

"If the PAS ruled this country, would it be possible for you to have lion dance performances on the street?"

Mr Wong hoped that when the Chinese society is faced with a difficulty, it must exercise patience and endurance, instead of committing suicide. Where there is life, there is hope.

After Mr Wong's speech, the debate came to a thunderous close.

9300/12951
CSO: 4205/20

DJIBAOU INTERVIEWED ON NEW FRENCH PLAN

Algiers REVOLUTION AFRICAINE 23-29 May 86 pp 30-31

[Interview with Jean-Marie Djibaou of the FLNKS by correspondent Merzak Meneceur; "It is Feared that the Worst May Occur in Kanaky;" date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Why this mission to Paris? To give a warning?

[Answer] To begin again the 1984 scenario when Elio Kamacho and some friends came to visit those who had been elected. To say that if Lemoine's plan (Lemoine was then the TOM-DOM secretary of state) does not take our proposals into account, the Kanaks will not participate in the elections. Just as in the case of Pons today, Lemoine had a poor understanding of the reality in our land. Well, the people have set up barrages and have protested, indicating that our will was that of the people. Today, we are in Paris to say that the Fabius-Pisani plan had given us a pledge that must be honored. To say do not jeopardize our right to self-determination and independence.

[Question] You fear that Bernard Pons' bill will jeopardize the principle of self-determination scheduled for 31 December 1987?

[Answer] Absolutely. The Pisani law had provided for an evolution towards independence--association with France. For us, it was a stage to be attained, in order to then go further. Today, it is the very idea of independence that is called in question. The French government thinks of us as a minority and considers that it does not have to give priority to a minority but to a majority, a majority composed of immigrants.

[Question] What are you going to do after the new law?

[Answer] From then on, we will have a strategy and our actions will depend on the new ratio of force on the home territory.

[Question] You accuse Pons of having said that the Kanaks are victims of ballyhoo, that all that is needed is to isolate the leaders of the FLNKS, and that the trick will work. Why?

[Answer] Because Pons told us so. It is an argument of the Caldoches that Pons has taken for his own. For them, the problem comes from foreign ideologies, from outside influences, as if the Kanak people are not capable of thinking and seeing where their interests lie.

[Question] What is your opinion of the results of your mission to Paris?

[Answer] I think that from the point of view of information we reached our objective, which was to bring the dispute to the French public. We have attempted to clarify the situation and to place responsibility, saying that the calm that reigns today in New CAledonia is due to the pledges of the French government and to the FLNKS which has remained calm, but within the framework of the Pisani plan.

If the framework is jeopardized, we believe that we no longer will be obliged to maintain this calm.

[Question] What did you learn from your meeting with President Mitterrand?

[Answer] Mitterrand is concerned about the future of the Pisani plan and will do all he can within his province and perhaps will be successful in having the Socialist Party defend in the National Assembly the positions that have already been attained. He told us that it is the government that is handling the bill and that he does not have a legal right to oppose it.

[Question] It would seem that Pons' definitive bill has retreated somewhat from the calling in question of the Pisani law with respect to what he had asserted on 30 April in Noumea. What is your explanation?

[Answer] Perhaps because there is a public opinion trend that is not favorable to an upset. Perhaps there is also a fear of a skidding towards violence, even if the government includes in the law the main point of its theses.

[Question] Would the FLNKS change its strategy in the light of provisions that the future law might include?

[Answer] It is anticipated that the movement will convene in the month of June to study the new law. Starting from the law and the new ratio of force here at home--it must be realized that there are soldiers everywhere in New Caledonia--we would know how to mobilize the Kanak people for some medium- and long-term specific objectives.

[Question] Why, in your opinion, has the French military presence in New Caledonia been reinforced?

[Answer] It is a request from the local anti-independentists who want to see to it that things are stirred up, in order to be able to use agitation as a pretext for pure and simple annulment of the prospect of self-determination. Perhaps there is also a desire, and this is not a contradiction, to discourage any mass action or movement. Soldiers wander about, as in Vietnam and in Algeria, to affirm their presence everywhere and to divide the territory into zones.

[Question] And what is the present prevailing atmosphere in New Caledonia?

[Answer] It varies. The people wonder what is happening to the Pisani law and to the pledges regarding the referendum for self-determination. In addition, as I have said, there are soldiers everywhere, and the people are awaiting the return of the mission.

[Question] If the new law sets aside the prospect of a self-determination vote for the attainment of independence, and as you believe that the neo-Caledonian problem has to do with decolonization, do you envisage submitting the matter to the movement of the Nonaligned Nations and the United Nations?

[Answer] We have come to a definite decision. The Pacific forum took a stand this past August to encourage the process of decolonization provided for by the Pisani law, but if the French government were to revise its position, it would take measures to bring the dispute to the United Nations ans to support the independence of our country. A recent declaration by the Australian minister of Foreign Affairs clearly affirmed that his country supports our demand for independence. The Foreign Affairs ministers of the Melanesian countries will request an immediate meeting of the committee of the Pacific forum as soon as the new pledges of the French government are known. Yes, the Pacific countries will certainly bring the dispute to the UN. That will give us international weight, which will stimulate our struggle and will be a warning to the French government against any attempt at repression and massacre.

[Question] The FLNKS intends to hold its congress very soon, during a period when there are frictions between the different components. Is not the unity of the Front threatened?

[Answer] I believe that we can maintain our unity. We always have disputes, because we are a front that unites several parties and labor unions that have different practices, at the levels of labor here at home, the development of consciousness, and foreign relations. We have a problem in that the person in charge of Foreign Affairs went to a liberation congress in Libya when the Political Bureau of the FLNKS, which knew of the circumstances, had not given its endorsement. We will be able to settle this matter and if the situation deteriorates in New Caledonia, unity will take care of itself.

8255
CSO: 4219/45

PARTISAN USE OF AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE PLAN VIEWED

HK200403 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 16 Jun 86 p 8

[Article by Defense Reporter Roger Mackey: "Dibb Details Australian Defense"]

[Text] There were many curious aspects in the rush by anti-ANZUS and anti-nuclear groups to embrace the Dibb report. Perhaps the most curious was their apparent support for the defence policies of a country that possesses far more sophisticated weaponry than New Zealand.

Australia's 75 new FA18 fighter strike aircraft, her guided missile frigates, submarines and heavy armour have no counterparts in New Zealand. If Paul Dibb's report is accepted, all but the heavy armour will remain integral parts of the Australian defence forces.

If New Zealand aspired to any of this weaponry, the protests from anti-nuclear and anti-ANZUS groups would be very, very loud.

The initial enthusiasm for the Dibb report focused on Dibb's proposals for some of the weaponry used by the Australian defence forces.

Dibb recommended the removal of the Australian Army's medium (155mm) artillery from the active force and its placement in reserve units. He also favoured a reduction in the number of armoured personnel carriers (M113s) in both active and reserve forces.

Heavy armour (Leopard tanks) would be considerably reduced under the Dibb plan and would probably not be replaced once it had finished its useful life.

Dibb suggested that the Australian Navy replace its aging destroyer escorts (2100 tonnes) when they come up for renewal with light patrol frigates of about 2000 tonnes.

To take the last point first: A number of groups appearing before the Defence Committee of Inquiry supported a Just Defence recommendation that the New Zealand Navy's four frigates be replaced by corvettes, specifically the 1400-tonne Castle class corvette.

In one of the initial leaked accounts of the Dibb report, the light patrol frigate was described as a corvette. This may partly explain the enthusiasm with which Dibb was originally welcomed by groups like Just Defence.

The leaked reports were incorrect. Dibb talks about a light patrol frigate of 2000 tonnes with a considerably more sophisticated armament than that which the Castle Class corvette would carry. The new light frigate would also carry a crew of 120 compared with the Castle Class crew of 50 (the New Zealand frigates carry crews of about 250).

A further difference is the cost--with the light patrol frigate budgeted at around $300 million or more than three times the cost of a Castle Class corvette.

New Zealand's existing frigates appear to have few fans, and, in the last defence review, the National Government admitted it did not think the country could afford to pay for their replacement.

On the last two occasions in which he has mentioned them in public, the Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, has talked about the possibility of their being sold. (On the last occasion he also mistakenly said all four had been bought secondhand. Only the two latest are secondhand.)

Paul Dibb's suggestion in the Australian context adds another possibility to the New Zealand debate over what will replace our Navy's frigates. Submarines have been ruled out, the Castle Class corvettes have been suggested by some groups and now the light patrol frigate provides another option.

Mr O'Flynn welcomed the publication of the Dibb report last week. The report had vindicated his refusal to approve an Army request for a replacement for New Zealand's 5 1/2-inch medium artillery, he said.

Mr O'Flynn seems to have overlooked or forgotten that the Dibb report suggested the Australian medium (155mm) artillery be moved from the active force to the reserves, so they can serve as part of an expansion force should Australia suffer a serious threat.

This is critical. The reserves (or territorials) is exactly where the medium artillery had been located in the New Zealand Army, until they went out of service earlier this year.

Similarly, although the Dibb report recommends reducing the number of M113 armoured personnel carriers in the Australian Army Dibb sees a need for light armoured fighting vehicles in "credible contingencies."

Anti-ANZUS and anti-nuclear groups appearing before the Defence Committee of Inquiry proposed that we eliminate our APC's (M113s) entirely and replace them with wheeled vehicles. They also saw the initial stories of the Dibb report as support for their proposal to eliminate the Scorpion armoured reconnaissance vehicle from the Army.

The Scorpion was incorrectly labelled as a tank by some of the groups making this proposal. In fact, Australia has no such similar vehicle and the Dibb report can hardly be held to provide support or opposition for such a proposal.

The Dibb report also contradicts other claims made by the anti-ANZUS and anti-nuclear groups. Among these is that the RNZAF's [Royal New Zealand Air Force] Orions are top expensive and sophisticated for New Zealand to justify their use.

These long-range maritime patrol planes have been, many have said, forced on New Zealand as a result of our commitment to the United States in the ANZUS Treaty and other agreements.

Dibb sees Australia's fleet of Orions staying in service for another 20 years and states that the link with larger allies such as the U.S. allows Australia to narrow the focus of its own intelligence collection. Thus, it can concentrate on its own area of direct military interest rather than be forced to broaden the scope of intelligence collection.

Finally, there is also Dibb's financial assumption (based on existing plans) of a 3.1 percent a year real growth in Australian defence spending over the next 5 years. This contradicts the views of some groups who see New Zealand's defence spending dropping considerably after a switch to a more "independent" defence policy.

Although Paul Dibb acknowledges the view that Australia and New Zealand are a single strategic entity, his report was never meant to apply directly to this country.

However, many groups aiming at major changes in our defence policies have claimed him as a major ally in their cause. It is important to assess the strength of these claims. As has been seen, they are not strong. But, this is a very partial way of looking at his report.

As he acknowledges on a number of occassions, Australia and New Zealand are very important to one another in terms of defence what can Paul Dibb's work stimulate in New Zealand other than a rather fruitless and partisan attempt to use his report as support for the views of the anti-ANZUS and anti-nuclear groups?

His report is too long and too comprehensive to be dealt with fully but a number of areas of application suggest themselves immediately.

One is his concept of warning time. As is the case for New Zealand, Dibb sees Australia as being in a very secure position. Geography makes both countries--although Australia less so--remote from an immediate or short-term high-level threat.

"There is no conceivable prospect of any power contemplating invasion of our continent and subjugation of our population. It would take at least 10 years and massive external support for the development of a regional capability to threaten us wilth substantial assault.

"But there are possibilities for lower levels of conflict--some of which could be very demanding--arising within shorter warning times."

Although Australia has, in certain areas, a higher potential for being threatened than does New Zealand, Dibb acknowledges the New Zealand recognition that "any threat to Australia would be regarded as a threat to New Zealand."

"There is a particular need to ensure the maximum possible interoperability of equipment between the armed forces of the two countries and there is scope for joint military planning."

Again, this harks back to the Canberra Pact of 1944 which makes much the same recommendation. It also has, along with other elements in the report, strong implications for New Zealand that are bipartisan in their political effect, if not emphasis.

Doubts

As far as certain tendencies in the Labour Party, Labour Government, the anti-ANZUS and anti-nuclear groups are concerned, it raises doubts about whether their ideas for a smaller cheaper Navy based on corvettes would satisfy the Australians that we were playing our part in the maritime environment shared by the two countries.

The same would apply if proposals to replace our Orions with the smaller, slower and less capable Fokker Friendship gained any credibility with a New Zealand Government.

Equally difficult to justify would be a proposed downgrading of the Army's Ready Reaction Force [RRF] which, among other capabilities, is designed for fast deployment in our immediate region.

The Labour Party was almost alone among the anti-nuclear and anti-ANZUS groups appearing before the Defence Committee of Inquiry in not seeing the RRF as some sort of neocolonial bogey with sinister overtones.

Nor does the Dibb report--notwithstanding Warren Cooper's accurate judgment comparing it with the 1983 Defence Review--provide considerable comfort for the National Party.

While National Party thinking may be more in line with that of our closest ally, the gap--as groups like the RSA [Returned Servicemen's Association] have pointed out--between their thinking and performance has been considerable. As Defence Minister Mr Frank O'Flynn pointed out to the RSA last week, the tanker he recently approved for the Navy was first sought in 1976.

Anything less than a genuine effort to meet the Australians halfway in the recently re-emphasized defence relationship between the two countries, any attempt to make the alliance conditional in the same way that New Zealand's ANZUS connection with the U.S. was made conditional on certain kinds of ships or planes, could see the New Zealand-Australian friendship in the same sort of strife surrounding our friendship with the U.S.

Nor has National spent as much time in pointing out the effects of the breakdown in ANZUS on our military capability as it has on the important, but hardly central--in defence terms, trade and diplomatic consequences of the ANZUS collapse.

When writing of the need for an independent capability to protect and serve Australian interests in her area of direct military interest, Paul Dibb makes a comment that can be as easily directed at New Zealand as Australia. "Nor can we expect the respect or support of other states if we do not possess the appropriate military capacity and the will to use it if necessary."

The Dibb report provides something of a challenge to both of New Zealand's main political parties. Whereas the loss of sovereignty--said by some to result from an association between New Zealand and the U.S.--was seen rather than real, the loss of sovereignty if Australia is forced to compensate for an inadequate New Zealand contribution to the defence of the two countries would be both real and perceived.

Attitude

Although the Defence Review is due out within the next year, it is unlikely to be as detailed a look at the country's defence needs as the Dibb report was for Australia. Perhaps the first way in which New Zealand might respond to the Australian challenge is by commissioning someone to complete a similar report, in the same way that the Defence Committee of Inquiry is looking at the attitudes towards defence held by New Zealanders.

One practical problem achieving the level of credibility with which the Dibb report is surrounded is the lack of anyone outside the military or bureaucracy in this country who would be capable of doing the job.

/8918
CSO: 4200/1183

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN SUPPORTERS GREET LANGE--Adelaide, Australia, July 1 (AFP)--New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange arrived here from Bangkok Tuesday [1 July] to be greeted by about 50 demonstrators supporting his country's anti-nuclear policies. Mr Lange, who will open New Zealand's new consulate here before returning to Wellington Wednesday, declined to talk to reporters. After discussions with Mr Lange in Manila last week, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made it clear that Washington would no longer be bound by its ANZUS defence pact with New Zealand because of the Lange government's stance against visiting nuclear warships. Government sources in Canberra said there were no plans for official discussions on the issue with Mr Lange during his brief Australian stopover. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0222 GMT 1 Jul 86 BK] /8918

CSO: 4200/1183

PHILIPPINES

RADICAL WEEKLY DISCUSSES CAPTURED U.S. TROOPS

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 6-12 May 86 pp 3, 15

[Article by Nora Gamolo: "American Soldiers in the Hills?"

[Text] March 16 of this year, six US Army and three US Air Force soldiers in combat uniform were intercepted by New People's Army units is Sesac-an, Balbalan. The Americans were taken to another barrio, where they were interrogated by Ka Yokan, a guerilla front commander of the Kalinga-Apayao Operational Command.

The NPA detained the nine servicemen and their four Filipino guides for a night. They identified themselves as Larry L. McAllister, Keith K. Fisher, Michael L. Perkins, Douglas J. Tucker, David E. Kelly Jr., Roy K. Torix, Elmer L. Buard, Jay S. Warner and Kevin E. Fitzgerald.

Six of the servicemen, ironically enough, said they were based in Hickam Air Base in Hawaii where the Marcoses spent their first weeks in American territory after their flight into exile. McAllister, Fitzgerald and Fisher, said they are based in Clark Air Base in Angeles, Pampanga. Four of them, Fisher, Tucker, Buard and Fitzgerald claimed to be World War II bomb experts, while the rest identified themselves as experts in gathering of bones, meaning, the remains of American servicemen.

The increasing presence of American military personnel in the rebel-wracked Cordillera region has sent alarm signals to the natives as well as the communist insurgents who view the developments as "blatant military intervention in Philippine affairs."

The Cordillera natives, who have grown accustomed to the foreigners' presence, have their own individual accounts of chance encounters.

The NPA command which detained them said the American soldiers claimed to be searching for a crash site of some American World War II fighter planes. Ka Yokan, who questioned the soldiers, told WE Forum that he gave a "percentage of correctness" to the servicemen's story. Originally assigned to search for the skeletal remains of missing WW II servicemen in Aurora province, they winded up in Kalinga-Apayao when an antique dealer submitted airplane parts to a Clark Air Base employe in December last year.

According to Ka Yokan, the servicemen had a map marking their route in Aurora province. In Kalinga, the old folk told the group that the bones of World War II servicemen were long given to an American chaplain with the rank of major in the US Air Force who turned it in to the US Air Force.

"They were almost given a hand blow with the fists because they were wearing uniforms," Ka Yokan recalled, telling his audience of mediamen that they found no guns or weapons in their persons and inside their two well-equipped Land Rovers."

Their detention notwithstanding, the American servicemen were treated well. "We decided to release them that same night after our investigation. We even had to kill a duck for them (to eat)," the guerilla commander said.

Oddly, the servicemen said they were unaware of the revolutionary movement in the Philippines. "They said they thought the Filipinos were their friends."

While the NPA guerillas did not confiscate anything, they did ask for donations. "The comrades in the logistics department asked for some of their things," said Ka Yokan. It was quite a collection they got: military packs, seven canteens, six medical kits, and other assorted military equipment like tents and sleeping bags. One of the first aid kits had the following markings: First Aid/Survival Kit, Inspection Certificate, Inspection Activity FM 5251, USAF Hospital, APO San Francisco 9627, dated Jan. 24, 1986. The case of one of the medical kits has serial number 6545-010094-6136. The Land Rovers were not confiscated, much to the disbelief of the local journalists.

In exchange, the servicemen got some tokens from the NPA, such as native necklaces embossed with the hammer and sickle and an AK-47. One of the servicemen, Kelly, the leader of the expedition, even promised to come back to the Philippines as an ordinary tourist, "with my wife after my retirement."

While traditional hospitality was accorded to the unexpected visitors, the NPA Operational Command regards the increasing presence of American soldiers as "outright military intervention in Philippine affairs."

To be sure, the March 16 incident was not the first time Americans were sighted in the Cordilleras. A foreign journalist told WE Forum that he saw about two truck-loads of US Marines in Tuguegarao. The US Marines were reportedly on their way to Lal-lo, Cagayan.

In 1983, two Americans on a fact-finding mission, Col Richard Woodhull, of the US Embassy and Maj James K. Wright of Clark Air Base, interviewed evacuees from Tubo, Abra housed at Bangaan High School in Sagada, Bontoc. The two officers promised the refugees they would report their findings to the US Embassy to clarify conflicting media reports about the stepped-up counter-insurgency campaign in Abra. The two officers gave the refugees, through Tubo Balingsat, several sacks of rice, canned goods and assorted items. They were accompanied by Sagada rector Rev Paul Sagayo.

In another incident, a helicopter allegedly coming from Clark Air Base and ferrying ammunition and food supplies for AFP men on a military mission in Bontoc crashed June 25, 1984. The story is that NPA rebels shot down the helicopter, a claim denied by then RUC-1 Commander Brig Gen Victorino T. Azada who said the chopper developed mechanical trouble when it was about to land.

At any rate, RUC Information Officer Maj Melvin Concha said another helicopter from Clark Air Base airlifted the wounded soldiers, among them, American military advisers, to the PMA hospital and returned to the crash site to make an inventory and inspection of the damaged aircraft. Composite AFP units numbering about 500 men have pitched camp in several areas of Basao and Sagada in Mt Province, with an American military adviser seen arriving with troops. The area has been cordoned for a time while search and destroy operations are underway.

The question is: has American military presence become part of the new government's official policy to fight insurgency?

/9274
CSO: 4211/60

REPORTERS ANALYZE, CATEGORIZE MARCOS LOYALISTS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24-25 Apr 86

[Articles by Manny Velasco and Jun Lopez]

[24 Apr 86 pp 1, 6]

[Text] Radical activists have lately lost their familiar place in front of the United States Embassy. Like a true-to-life "gulong ng palad" (wheels of fortune) series, it is now the Marcos loyalists who are haranguing motorists, chanting the same anti-government and anti-US slogans radical activist used as a verbal weapon of protest.

Only a few months back anti-government demonstrators were shouting "Marcos, Marcos, thief" to the tune of "gloria, the laundry woman." Last Saturday noon, when we entered the loyalist ranks, they were using the same tune for "Cory-Cory dictator."

What we saw was a mixed bunch of "new activists." Some were in their late 60's, some were mere toddlers too young to know what the fuss was all about. One group we passed by in high spirits near Plaza Ferguson. "Sir (Marcos) will come back aboard a US submarine at that!" we overheard someone say.

Other demonstrators were engaged in lively conversation in the Ilocano. They seemed to be divided into several groups according to the town or province they came from.

On the sidewalk of Roxas Blvd. fronting the embassy, others form a line to taunt motorists with their "V" sign.

We paused to listen in on what looked like a "discussion group" just behind the sidewalk picketline. "When Sir comes back, all those with and for Cory better watch out, the 'Cory-Cory' stuff will be put to an end," a boy in his teens said.

"But, is ~~is~~ really true that Sir will come back? an older man asked.

A young fellow who looked like a college student intervened: "It depends, do you think the Americans will let him?" Apparently, he was a group leader.

He continued: "It's not that simple to come back (but only) if Marcos wishes it to be, always remember that."

Such "d.g's" seemed to be going on in various tents.

There were several groups policiting membership. One table was for "Bagong Philipino, Inc." headed by a certain "Semudo."

You can be a member of this group by filling up an application form stating your adherence to the cause of the "non-violent toppling of the Aquino government." An identification card will then be issued after payment of a P12 "membership fee."

We observed a woman trying to decide which group she should join. A friend counseled her: "There is no need for us to join a group in our campaign against evil, the only thing needed is that we fight."

We moved on to a group of homosexuals engaged in wild laughter.

It was lunch time and a long queu had formed in the plaza for the day's lunch. Some tired of waiting in line and settled for banana-cue from the many vendors now gathered there.

After lunch, they regroup again at the picket line. Their leaders, on the other hand, would emerge fresh from a nearby hotel.

"Is the former bold star who's your ledder there now?" we asked one elderly woman.

The lady first spit out a preparation of ikmo leaves, areca nut and lime that she was chewing from her mouth. "Oh, they're still up in the hotel, but they'll be coming down soon," she said.

Soon enough the loyalist entertainers arrived. Imelda Papin wore a tight-fitting red dress. We recognized her companions as the wet-look queen of "Pinakamagandang hayop" fame, Elizabeth Oropesa. We approached a crowd which formed around the entertainers. They brought a manifesto to her attention. There seemed to be some controversy about where it came from.

The manifesto was in the form of a personal letter to ex-President Marcos and the loyalists were enjoined to sign their names in the space below. The letter, which was read aloud told Marcos that he was "not alone." Back home, the letter said, his ever loyal people were "ready to shed the blood of redemption." Once he returned, the letter continued, the deposed strongmen would be brought back to Malacanang and Cory would be forced to flee the country. Or if he wanted to, the letter said, Marcos could retire in the calm beach of Ilocos Norte and the people in turn, would let their beloved Eduardo Cojuangco take the place of the former president.

Towards nighttime the crowd increased a bit. Most of the loyalists moved into the streets to harangue motorists. An image of Jesus Christ and the Virgin

Mary were displayed. There were people dressed in priest robes. We approached one "priest and nun" in front of the religious images. They identified themselves as coming from the "Sacrifice Valley."

Agitation soared at times. Over a megaphone, a loyalist leader shouted: "Who's the wife of Cardinal sin...? The crowd answers: "Cory." They shouted: "Cory is (a fish), a round scad, (she) doesn't know anything."

[25 Apr 86 pp 1, 6]

[Text] After one Marcos loyalist rally at the Luneta, people wearing Marcos-Tolentino T-shirts were sighted in the Quiapo underpass being handed P10 and P20 bills by a man with a bulky clutch bag under his arm. We have witnessed similar scenes at the Asian Institute of Tourism where the loyalists staged their "rump Batasan" in defiance of Cory Aquino's proclamation of a Provisional Constitution.

One lady employe of the Batasan told us that a Kilusang Bagong Lipunan ex-MP advanced her salary up to September inspite of the abolition of parliament. Such generosity, she added, came with "gentle reminders" that she should be present at loyalist rallies.

But we would not go so far as to assert that all loyalists are rented crowds. After mingling for several days in loyalist demonstrations we have identified at least three types of participants.

The first, of course, are the rent-a-crowd regulars, usually long-time followers of disgruntled local officials. We saw them in San Juan supporting ex-Mayor Joseph Estrada's failed imitation of the Enrile-Ramos we-will-stay-here-till-the-end act. We saw them at Luneta rallies, too, brought in by the busload.

The second type we met are those who owed "utang na loob" (debt of gratitude) to the former first family. This is how we sized up some of the entertainment personalities in the loyalist crowd; likewise former Kabataang Barangay officials who are repaying the favors granted them by the deposed administration.

During their initial pickets at AIT and Channel 7, we heard them chanting: "We are not balimbing! We are balimbing!" (Balimbing is a small tree that bears fleshy fruit with five longitudinal, sharp, angular lobes. It also refers to the fruit of such a tree.)

A third type we met are the Marcos-forever Ilocanos. They came all the way from the Ilocos provinces, imbued with a sense of blind regionalism and sadness over the fall and disgrace of their favorite son.

"Why don't they (the Cory government) let him come home to retire in peace," an Ilocano loyalist writer had said, tears streaming down her face.

The loyalist crowds are fluid. Their ranks swell after office hours, at night. At their demonstration last Sunday at the Luneta Park they had drawn more than 15,000 people.

The loyalists, of course, have not known the sting of teargas or the blast of water jets from firetrucks. Soldiers and policemen do not terrorize them. Unlike their activist counterparts of the Marcos days, they seem to operate without fear of being picked up on their way home or being "salvaged" in a dark and lonely spot.

Early in the loyalists' game, Malacanang palace spokesmen even assured them that their rights to assemble and protest will be recognized and upheld by the new government.

So night after night, they shout obscenities about the new president.

The loyalist demonstrators, however, are silent about the issues of hidden wealth and corruption, human rights abuses supression of dissent, and electoral terrorism and fraud when their great leader was still in power.

On the other hand, their megaphones blare: "Who stole the panties of Imelda?"

Supporters of the new government laugh at them. Many choose to just ignore them.

But we have received complaints from motorists, pedestrians and co-journalists about their unruly, at times violent, behavior.

"It is high time that a decisive hand intervened," one critic of the loyalist picket said. "It need not be the mailed-fist policy that Marcos often resorted to, but there should be a way, somehow, to protect the rights of other people," he added.

At least three photographers have been roughed up while taking pictures of the loyalists' public posturings. Have policemen arrested those responsible for this?

Traffic is snarled when loyalists take up more than half of the Roxas Blvd. north-bound lane, especially at night. Where are the traffic policemen?

Promenaders stay clear of Ferguson park, afraid of thug-looking characters, some of whom reportedly carry guns. Can the Manila policemen calm their fears, assure them protection?

/9274
CSO: 4211/60

EX-AMBASSADOR CALLS FOR U.S. SUGAR QUOTA RESTORATION

HK171520 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] "America's repeated pronouncements of sincere concern and pledges of assistance for the socio-economic recovery and stability of the country can best be proven by the restoration of the Philippines' sugar quota of at least 980,000 tons in the United States."

This was stated yesterday by former Ambassador Ramon Nolan in reacting to published reports that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration finds hope in the generally grim economic situation of the Philippines.

Reagan, U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz and other American leaders have offered to help President Aquino's government by raising at least $2 billion urgently needed to resuscitate the Philippine economy.

Nolan had previously written President Aquino, the members of her cabinet, and governors of sugar producing provinces to suggest that endeavors be maximized for the recovery of the Philippines' U.S. sugar quota.

He said the Philippine sugar mission in the United States led by Hortencia Starke "deserves the full and undivided support of the government and the entire sugar industry."

"Only after all efforts have been exhausted to restore the quota should plans to close down sugar mills and plantations be seriously considered," Nolan said.

He pointed out that the restoration of the U.S. sugar quota of 980,000 tons as provided for in the Laurel-Langley agreement "would be the best means to launch national socio-economic recovery, without any additional investment.

"Recovering the quota would immediately increase the country's annual foreign exchange earnings by at least $400 million. Only the sugar industry can do this because it already has the installed facilities, the land, knowhow, and more than adequate manpower to produce the sugar required to fill the quota," Nolan stated.

He stressed the country's U.S. sugar quota "has been an integral part in the same manner that the military bases have been in the historical relations between the Philippines and America.

"Should circumstances dictate it would be impossible to restore the quota on a permanent basis, endeavors must be exerted to reestablish it for a period of at least 5 years to provide the industry time to adjust and reorganize or phase out," Nolan said.

/12232
CSO: 4200/1153

PHILIPPINES

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS

Warned Against 'Prohibitive Provisions'

HK230921 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Rod L. Villa, Jr.--paragraph numbers are as published]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) was warned yesterday against over-reacting to the "Marcos dictatorial trauma" by approving prohibitive provisions that could boomerang on the incumbent and future administrations.

Of nearly 300 resolutions filed so far with Con-Com, some 90 would clip presidential powers and other prerogatives pertaining particularly to human and property rights, business and industrial transactions, citizenship, national security, and patrimony.

Mining, real estate, industrial, and other sectoral leaders unanimously opposed resolutions raising to 100 percent Filipino equity requirements for the exploitation of natural resources. This would scare away vitally needed foreign capital, they said.

Henry Brimo, chairman of the Philippine Chamber of Mines, and Maximo Allanigue, representing realtors and business, urged instead the adoption of policies liberalizing entry of foreign capital and technology and ownership of lands.

Fr Joaquin Bernas, an advocate of curbs to future governmental abuses, cautioned against clipping presidential power to transact and guarantee foreign loans as "these are now vitally needed" in the national economic recovery program of the Aquino administration.

Rene Sarmiento, a human rights lawyer, cautioned against unduly impeding presidential grants of pardon as he noted that there are thousands of detainees, including political prisoners, hose liberties should be restored to erase their criminal stigma.

Blas F. Ople, leading the four-man opposition bloc in Con-Com, has condemned perversion of the Marcos regime but this should not set off an "orgy of vengence and reprisal" in the rewriting of a fundamental law, he said.

Meanwhile, the Con-Com members will fan out to the provinces for public hearings today to listen to the views of people on the constitution.

The first of a series of a weekend local assemblies will be held in Baguio and Dagupan cities and Tarlac in Central and Northern Luzon, in Legaspi and Naga cities in the Bicol region, and in Cagayan de Oro City in Mindanao.

Ricardo Romulo, Eulogio Lerum, and P. Bennagen will be in Baguio and Dagupan; Jose Suarez, Chito Gasco, Florenz Regalado, Jose Bengzon, and Francisco Rodrigo in Tarlac; Edmundo Garcia, Felicitas Aquino, and Adolfo Azcuna in Legaspi City; Jaime Tadeo, Wilfrido Villacorta, and Gregorio Tingzon in Sorsogon; Rene Sarmiento and Jose Nolledo in Naga City; and Hilario Davide and Mindaluz Quesada in Cagayan de Oro.

Meanwhile, Floor Leader Napoleon Rama proposed the disenfranchizerment of millions of illiterate voters, saying that the purpose of an election under a democracy "is not to widen the democratic base but to select the best men to manage the country."

He recalled that Marcos in the last elections "mounted an effective cheating operation with illiterate voters herded to the polls by Barangay captains who bought their votes in accordance with the instructions of the party boss.

Rama said his proposal would correct a major flaw in the 1971 Constitution which the previous regime perverted in its "obsession to swell the number of voters instead of upgrading the electorate."

Other Con-Com developments:

1. The committee on human resources headed by Villacorta and social justice headed by Teresa Nieva heard sectoral students and militant groups take turns in condemning the abuses of the Marcos rule and demanding restoration of civil liberties and higher budgetary allotments for their constituencies in a hearing at the old Congress building yesterday afternoon.

2. The committee on transitory provision adopted a resolution of the opposition bloc terminating the sequestration and other powers of the PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] upon ratification of the new constitution.

The committee decided to invite PCGG Chairman Jovito Salonga to shed light on the sequestration of millions of pesos worth of properties claimed as the ill-gotten wealth of Marcos, his relatives, and cronies.

3. Florangel Rosario Braid filed resolutions limiting ownership of media organizations like radio, television, and newspapers, and widening the ownership base by requiring owners to sell shares of stock to employees.

5. The Con-Com invited Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, for enlightenment on proposals to reform and depoliticize the military organization.

Receives Opinions From Urban Areas

HK240311 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[By Rod L. Villa, Jr.]

[Text] Baguio City--A consensus for the return to the presidential form of government with a bicameral legislature has emerged from people's assemblies conducted by the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) in eight urban areas across the country, it was learned here yesterday.

Con-Com President Cecilia Munoz Palma received these reports from teams of commissioners who presided over the first of a series of public hearings set in 50 places in the next three weekends.

Leaders representing a wide range of constituencies also urged that drastic curbs be provided to the vast powers exercised by then President Marcos as they condemned abuses on human rights, trade and business monopolies, and the "looting of public funds under the past regime."

In the capital town of Tarlac, home province of President Aquino, Region 3 leaders favored the expansion of land reform to include coconut, sugar and timber lands as well as fishponds.

They also batted for the breaking up of haciendas and other vast estates.

In the workshop on national economy and patrimony, presided by Jose Bengzon, the local assembly supported the entry of foreign capital in underdeveloped industrial and agricultural sectors for a specific period, after which they should be completely Filipinized.

On public utilities and services, they urged the hastening of the transfer of technologies and a built-in concept of socialized pricing.

They also urged the regulation of private and public monopolies and stronger prohibitions on combinations in restraint of trade.

Among those who argued to curb the vast presidential powers were lawyer Maximo Silao, Tarlac Mayor Jose Macapinlac, Commissioner Ed Zaraga of the Social Security System, and Director Jose Feliciano of the Philippine National Bank.

On the form of government, the leaders urged the restoration of the bicameral legislature senators who should be elected by regions and representatives by provinces.

The Tarlac leaders said that presidential powers to proclaim martial law and suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be restricted.

Martial law should be declared for only 30 days, extendable for another 30 days and subject to legislative review and concurrence, they said.

The leaders condemned the powers of Marcos to issue warrants of arrest and search and preventive detention orders and asked that these henceforth be exercised only by civilian courts.

Those who conducted the Tarlec assembly which was attended by some 200 community and leaders were Con-Com members Jose Suarez, Jose Bengzon, and Francisco Rodrigo.

Leaders from the mountain provinces will converge on the Baguio City Hall here today to present a consensus demanding the grant of autonomy and priorities in the budget for the Cordilleras and the Muslim regions.

Ponciano Bennagen, Eulogio Lerum, and Ricardo Romulo will preside over the assembly.

Other assemblies were held simultaneously yesterday in Legaspi, Naga, Dagupan, and Cagayan de Oro cities and in Sorsogon.

May Cut PCGG Powers

HK241558 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople said yesterday the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] is likely to terminate the sequestration powers of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, [PCGG], including its immunity from civil suits, upon ratification of the new constitution.

He said, however, that the PCGG may still avail itself of these powers through the courts.

Ople, vice chairman of the Con-Com committee on amendments and transitory provisions, made this assessment at the "Kapihan sa Manila" [Manila Coffeeshop] at the Manila Hotel.

The former labor minister said the sequestration powers, unless passed through the courts in a more accountable process, "will vitiate the Bill of Rights" in the Constitution.

As principal author of a draft resolution ending the sequestration powers of the PCGG upon resumption of a normal constitutional government, Ople said President Aquino herself will be renouncing her extraordinary powers under a revolutionary government in favor of the new Constitution.

"It will look very odd when the PCGG, as an inferior creation, will continue to exercise its revolutionary powers after the president will have renounced hers in favor of the people through a new Constitution," Ople said.

Ople said that although the transition committee, headed by Commissioner Jose Suarez, has adopted his draft resolution in principle, it has invited PCGG Chairman Jovito Salonga and other members of enlighten the committee about their side. They are scheduled to meet with the committee at 3 P.M. today.

Commissioner Raul Daza called for "a balanced approach" which would permit the PCGG to continue exercising its sequestration powers until a new legislature to be created by the Constitution will have been elected.

Ople and Daza disagreed on the impact of the PCGG drive on businesses that have been sequestered. Daza said the wave of sequestrations "has endeavored to pressure the value of the assets" for the government.

On the other hand, Ople said "the trauma of sequestration results in the loss of confidence of bankers, supplies, and markets in sequestered firms, so that they lose their competitiveness and may not survive in the market place."

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CSO: 4200/1158

PHILIPPINES

DAILY REPORTS DETAILS, VIEWS OF 'TOP LEVEL' CPP SHAKE-UP

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1-2 Jun 86

[Article by Monica Feria: "CPP-NPA Reorganization Looms"]

[1 Jun 86 pp 1, 6]

[Text]

A top level shake-up in the rebel communist party and the New People's Army is ongoing, even as they prepare for formal ceasefire talks with the new Cory Aquino government.

Government and military analysts are waiting to see whether anticipated leadership changes, sparked by scathing criticism of their election boycott stand, will strengthen or weaken their control over some 30,000 claimed party members and an estimated 12,000 armed guerillas scattered nationwide. The CPP's sympathetic followers and allies under the National Democratic Front are estimated at up to 100,000 and they exert influence, according to the military's estimate, in at least 20-25 per cent of all baranggay.

In the hot seat are alleged CPP chairman Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog, and party secretary-general Rafael Baylosis. The 15-man communist central political bureau, in an assessment report published in their official underground publication Ang Bayan, castigated the top leaders for ideological, political and organizational incompetence.

The clandestine assessment document said that while the CPP-NPA has been in the forefront of the anti-dictatorship struggle for more than 17 years, the boycott directive had left the revolutionary forces "on the sidelines, unable to lead or influence the hundreds of thousands of people who moved with amazing speed and decisiveness to overthrow the regime" last Feb. 22-26.

The party leadership, they analyzed, had overestimated the US, underestimated the reformists, ignored erosion in the Marcos regime, misread the people's sentiments and in general showed "confusion regarding the actual needs of the revolutionary armed struggle." Its assessment was the most severe criticism yet of leadership blunders in the 18-year insurgency.

The politburo also called for the development of the "democratic spirit and democratic way of doing things in the party." Such moves, sources said, will culminate in a long overdue general party congress within the next six to 12 months.

The CPP politburo, however, concluded that the rectification and reorganization – no matter how immediately embarrassing – would strengthen rather than weaken their position. "The party and its forces are intact and ready for a new phase," they warned.

The latest development in ceasefire initiatives is the final agreement between government and rebel sides on mutually acceptable intermediaries who will set up top level panel talks – reportedly within the next few weeks. Bernabe "Dante" Buscayno, former commander-in-chief of the rebel NPA, had publicly volunteered for this job. However, the actual names and number of intermediaries at this stage remain top secret.

Government and military leaders agree that a purely military solution to the insurgency problem is no longer possible. Early in her campaign, Cory Aquino criticized the Marcos hard-line strategy as ineffective and pledged to explore a political settlement to the conflict which has claimed in the past few years up to 15 lives a day and massive displacement of villages caught in counter-insurgency campaigns.

President Aquino is proposing a 60-day ceasefire and negotiating period with the rebels. She has already said she is willing to offer complete amnesty to rebels and assist their forces in reintegrating into the mainstream through land and social welfare concessions. Through her political affairs minister, however, she has ruled out the appointment of rebels into the Cabinet or other key decision-making areas of government.

Negotiations, do not promise to be easy. Before the February revolt, the CPP-NPA saw themselves well on their way to seizing power – predicting a three to five-year time frame.

To say that the February revolt had postponed their timetable by 20 years, however, may be too optimistic, military officers now admit. Intelligence officers feel the release of political prisoners and the new atmosphere of freedom has in fact strengthened the capabilities of the CPP-NPA.

The more ticklish preliminary ceasefire debates are expected to center on the position of the rebels and their non-military activities during the ceasefire. Already, in her Davao speech, President Aquino said she will not accept a ceasefire in which the armed forces would be required to return to the barracks . . . "and leave the insurgents a free zone in which to operate with impunity."

The CPP politburo sees two lines of thinking about ceasefire and negotiations in the new government coalition.

The first, they said, is carried by conservatives. "In their view, the Aquino government's popularity and its conciliatory calls are just useful for tricking and weakening the revolutionary movement, the easier to crush it."

The politburo sees a second more liberal view which gives them hope of common ground. This view, they said, "recognizes the legitimacy of fighting an unjust social system and earnestly desires peace through principled negotiations, to enable the Aquino government to tackle the social roots of the peoples struggle."

The CPP-NPA politburo is all ready to join hands with the government and put in their own views and open efforts to help solve basic social problems. They now want to be part of the contemporary political scene.

Is the government and the public ready to welcome them into the fray?

[2 Jun 86 pp 1, 6]

[Text]

Communist leaders now concede that President Aquino represents a departure from traditional elite politics but they fear that her liberal era may not last very long.

This is why they will consider ceasefire and cooperation but not surrender of their guns. Government military leaders, on the other hand, would like to see the rebels lay down their arms before they are welcomed into the political mainstream.

The CPP central committee's most recent analysis of the present situation, published in their official organ **Ang Bayan**, described the new government as a "fragile coalition of conflicting forces."

They see this conflict between conservatives and liberals reflected in the intense debates regarding the ceasefire as well as in foreign debt management. They agree, however, that the present coalition is without precedent in the country.

"It has never happened before that a contradiction as intense as this is reflected within the government itself," the **Ang Bayan** assessment noted, adding that "firm control over the enactment and implementation of state policies had always been in the hands of conservatives . . ."

The CPP and its military arm, New People's Army, think the progressives and liberals have the initiative and Mrs. Aquino, with her wide-ranging powers, is supporting them for the present.

However, the CPP leadership opined that Mrs. Aquino's actual hold on state power "remains precarious." Mrs. Aquino, they note, does not have her own substantial bloc in the armed forces; her support in local governments is still unstable.

The CPP leadership belittled Aquino government attempts to alleviate economic problems, saying these steps have been "small and uncertain and are strongly being opposed by foreign and local capitalists, and find no stable base in the economy itself."

They concluded that "in the face of sharpening conflicts among blocs within the Aquino government, militant organizations can mobilize people power to achieve the biggest possible political and even economic gains before this period in our history ends . . . the factors are there for this end to come in the not too distant future."

More lasting peace initiatives, therefore, will likely come if and when the Cory Aquino government can prove the CPP leaders wrong.

A more immediate stumbling block to ceasefire negotiations with rebels, however, is the ever-present and deep-seated mistrust between traditional business and government leaders and the CPP-NPA.

Conservative leaders have no doubts at all that the communists will use whatever democratic space is granted to them to manipulate and advance their socialist cause and eventually install themselves as the dominant – and possibly lone, political party.

The feeling is mutual. Communist leaders have long concluded that the government is in general a thinly veiled tool of rich landlors and capitalists to maintain and advance their exploitative profit cause.

Such revulsion for each other is not only ideological but also historical. There have been many attempts at ceasefires and negotiations in the past.

Just before the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, the US colonial government entered into a "popular front" with outlawed communist leaders. They released all political prisoners. During the war, communists spearheaded the Hukbo ng Bayan Laban sa Hapon and fought valiantly alongside their ideological enemies against their bigger, common foe.

After the war, and independence, the communist party led by Jose Lava and Luis Taruc continued a program of "democratic peace" and joined traditional politics. They joined the Democratic Alliance and won six congressional and three senatorial seats. Their numbers would have been enough to prevent a three-fourth majority necessary to pass unequal treaties with the US. However, US-backed charges of electoral fraud prevented them from taking their parliamentary seats.

Conflicts began to simmer between ex-Huks, landlords and government forces. By 1948, President Manuel Roxas outlawed the Hukbalahap and their influenced peasant organizations.

Elpidio Quirino tried to negotiate a surrender when he took over after Roxas' death. Initial Taruc-Quirino talks produced an amnesty agreement but this collapsed amid mutual recriminations in barely two or three months.

The communist movement was thrown into a leadership crisis. Former communist leaders Pedro Castro and Jorge Frianeza were replaced for cooperating too closely with government. Then rebel leader Jose Lava gave traditional politics one more try by supporting Jose Laurel against Quirino in the 1949 presidential race. Quirino's victory, however, was marred by loud protests of fraud from the Laurel camp.

Frustrated and angry, the communists took to the hills. They predicted their victory in two years.

However, the rebel leadership bungled their offensive while government leadership was revitalized under Ramon Magsaysay, Quirino's defense minister who went on to be president. They were crushed in a massive politico-military campaign. Later the communist leaders would conceed that they overestimated the effect of the Quirino-Laurel struggle as a basis for the advance of their revolutionary cause.

Supremo Luis Taruc surrendered in 1954 but his experience with government promises made other surrenderees even more distrustful. Then volunteer intermediary Benigno Aquino Jr. relayed an amnesty offer to Taruc. But Taruc would instead be jailed for more than a decade by government leaders.

By 1958, a stiff anti-subversion law would make it difficult for leftist politicians to emerge again.

But by the early 60s radicalism, inspired by the Maoist victory in China emerged anew in intellectual circles. In 1968 Jose Maria Sison and colleagues established a new communist wing.

Marcos declared martial law in 1972 allegedly to stop the communists. But it is clear that just the opposite happened: They have grown into a nationwide force – more widespread and stronger than during Magsaysay's time.

Marcos' falling credibility and inability to stem the growth of insurgency had undoubtedly fueled military and business opposition to his continued rule, speeding up his downfall.

There are historical similarities between the present government's renewed attempt to deal with insurgency. But it is the differences, too, that make the outcome unpredictable – offering a tiny glimmer of hope for peace.

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CSO: 4200/1188

CONTINUING MILITARY ABUSES IN NORTH REPORTED

HK201540 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Jun 86 p 2

[By Tinna Mauricio]

[Text] A fact-finding mission conducted by the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace [IMJP] to look into military atrocities in Cagayan and Kalinga-Apayao has found positive evidence of continuing military offensives in the area.

The mission covered the areas of Marag Valley in Kalinga-Apayao and the towns of Lal-lo, Aparri, Tugue-Garao, Alacapan, Sto, Nino, Lasam, Alcala, Amulung, Iguig, Callamanyugan, Rizal and Ballesteros in Cagayan, the home province of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The mission's report, which was presented to the media in a press conference at the EMJP headquarters yesterday afternoon, cited cases of bombing, strafing, hamletting, torture, salvaging, which they said belied the military establishment's claim that operations in the Cagayan and Kalinga-Apayao areas have been stopped.

Among their findings was that more than 360 families from baranggay in Aparri, Lasam and Lal-lo in Cagayan have left their homes following the arrival of the military in their area.

Military men have reportedly been terrorizing residents through interrogation, beating and physical torture.

During an attack on a reported guerrilla hideout in Barrio Biga in Cagayan, military men allegedly looted the homes of the residents and then set them on fire, the report said.

The residents, fearing another attack, are appealing to military authorities to pull out all troops and equipment in the area, the reported added.

A member of the fact-finding team told MALAYA that the military was so enthusiastic about going after the guerrillas that "they suspect that every person in a barrio is either an NPA member or sympathizer."

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CSO: 4200/1153

SWORN STATEMENTS TESTIFY TO NPA ATROCITIES

HK210058 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [20 June] said several residents of Malinao, Aklan, have executed sworn statements attributing killings and abductions to the New Peoples Army committed last year and early this year. In sworn statements submitted to Camp Aguinaldo, these town residents said the killings and abductions occurred in barangays (Ilowan), (Tigpalan), (San Roce), (Cogon), and (San Ramon), all in Malinao, Aklan. Their sworn statements were confirmed by acting mayor (Ligio Ituriaga) of Malinao and Police Corporal (Cherito Yabut), the town station commander.

In a related report, a rebel yesterday deserted the communist New People's Army and led soldiers to a mass grave of 50 civilians tortured and killed by the guerrillas in the hinterland of Opol, Misamis Oriental. Northern Mindanao Regional Unified Commander Brigadier General Mariano Adalem said the rebel defector used to be the NPA supply officer in the area. Adalem withheld the identity of the defector, who surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel (Cesar Ilano), Commander of the army's 53d Infantry Battalion. He said the former dissident deserted from the NPA for reneging on its promise to pay him 300 pesos a month.

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CSO: 4200/1153

AQUINO CONFIDENT OF CLEAN ELECTIONS WHEN HELD

HK210758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, 21 June (AFP)--President Corazon Aquino Saturday said the next Philippine elections should be the country's cleanest in a long time and urged volunteers to help safeguard the process.

Elections for a new legislature and provincial, city and town executive posts are expected to be held by early 1987 if a 48-member independent commission drafting a new constitution meets its 2 September deadline.

"We shall have elections soon. They should be the first honest and clean elections in a long time," she said in an address to Philippine Air Force cadet alumni in the financial district of Makati.

"When elections come, I hope to see many of you volunteer to guard and safely transport ballots. You have a key role in making democracy meaningful," he added.

Fraud in February's presidential election pitting Mrs Aquino against Ferdinand Marcos fueled a military-civilian revolt that reversed the official proclamation of Mr Marcos as the winner.

Mrs Aquino has exercised lawmaking powers since March, when she abolished the National Assembly, which was dominated by Marcos supporters. She has urged the Constitutional Commission to revive the U.S.-style congress abolished by Mr Marcos in 1972.

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CSO: 4200/1153

REPORT ANALYZES GOVERNMENT'S NEW TAX MEASURES

HK200725 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jun 86 p 2

[By Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] Government expects to raise about P9.6 billion in additional revenues this year from a package of tax measures the Cabinet approved yesterday.

The package contains 29 measures covering changes in tax administration, corporate and individual income taxes, and indirect taxes. Most of these will lead to loses in government revenues, but a couple intended to generate additional revenues will more than compensate for the losses.

One measure is to scrap taxes of from 2 percent to 10 percent on exports of prime commodities such as copra. It will mean P1.3-billion reduction in government revenues this year.

The biggest revenue losing measure in the package, it is designed to boost the country's foreign exchange earnings. Supporting it is the removal of the travel tax paid by Filipino contract workers abroad.

The changes in the corporate tax system are:

--Elimination of the corporate income tax brackets above 35 percent. (At present, depending on their incomes, companies are taxed from zero to 65 percent. The higher their incomes the higher would be their tax brackets.) This will reduce government revenues by about P540 million.

--Elimination of preferential income tax rate for companies earning below P100,000. (Companies earning below this level pay income taxes of 25 percent, while those above pay 35 percent or more.)

--Creation of ceilings on income tax deductions of companies. The Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR] will prescribe the ceilings. Companies at present are allowed to claim as much tax deductions as they can justify before the BIR.

--Phaseout of the 15 percent tax on dividends through cuts of five percentage points each year. Since corporations already pay taxes on their incomes, the tax payment on dividends out of the same incomes is in effect a double taxation.

--Elimination of 10 percent tax on intracorporate dividends such as those given by subsidiaries to parent firms.

--Increase of final tax on interest income from the present 17 percent to 20 percent.

The changes in personal income tax system are:

--An increase in exemtpions from tax payment. At present, an individual earning P20,000 or less a year is exempted from income tax payment. This cutoff figure will be raised to P24,000. But since exemptions for heads of the families and children will also be increased, total exemption will be at yearly income levels of P26,500 per family of four.

The reason is that government wants to avoid taxing persons below the poverty line. The change will also give individuals higher purchasing power, which in turn can create demand for goods.

Economists say the present dearth in demand is the main problem of the economy, since business cannot sell what it produces.

--An automatic rise in the cutoff figure for personel tax exemptions in accordance with the rate of increases in price of goods, or the inflation rate.

--A provision allowing husbands and wives to file separate income tax returns. At present, couples are required to file joint income tax statements, which brings up their tax classifications and thus their tax liabilities.

--On motor vehicles, registration fees on light weight and utility vehicles over 5 years old will be reduced by P100, while those on heavy and medium weights will be raised by 50 percent. The adjustments will balance the effects in government revenues.

By 1968, the sales taxes will be reverted to the value-added system, from the turnover system introduced by the former government late last year. There will also be only three tiers, instead of the present five, in the sales tax system. The maximum sales tax will go down to 30 percent from the present 50 percent.

This will mean revenue losses to government, but a surcharge on luxury items will be imposed to give flexibility to government finances.

There will be no rate increase in real property tax but assessments will be based on 1984 prices, instead of 1978 prices, which will mean higher property values and therefore tax payments. This measure will give government some P240 million in additional revenues.

The packages will remove export taxes on commodities but will impose a minimum of 10 percent will be imposed on imports that enter the country either free of duties or paying below 10 percent.

Special funds of government, which come from its earnings from gambling operations such as casinos and jai alai, will become part of the General Fund. Previously they were reserved for specific government projects. Their going to the General Fund means that government can use them for budgetary allocation.

Government will also withdraw tax exemptions given as incentives to business. Instead, it will give subsidies to make incentives "transparent" for public scrutiny. The past regime was known to give tax exemptions to businesses of the Marcos cronies.

Other tax measures are designed to give government a one-time chance to increase revenues by about P7 billion.

The BIR will be permitted to decide on compromise payments concerning pending tax cases. The rates will be more bearable to the tax payers. Estimates are that some P10 billion in tax assessments are involved in these cases.

An amnesty for the period 1981-1985 will also be implemented. A taxpayer whose net worth changes during that period can avail himself of a 10 percent tax amnesty on the difference between his net worth in 1981 and his net worth last year.

All in all, the revenue losses from the package will be P720 million.

The excise taxes on cigarettes, however, will be raised to 50 percent of the retail price--the world standard tax rate on cigarettes. Local brands that are not of Virginia tobacco will have a staggered increase.

The Virginia-tobacco cigarettes with imported brands may also get a 10 percent surcharge, which will bring taxes on them to 60 percent. This is yet to be finalized.

Taxes on liquor and alcoholic beverages will also be raised. For beer, the excise tax will be raised to P1 per bottle from the present P0.69 per bottle.

The increase in cigarette and liquor tax rates will give government about P3.3 billion in additional revenues. Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod explained the rates are "punitive" because these products give "socially undesirable effects."

One effect of the measures on the taxation profiles will be that direct taxes, which are based on the taxpayer's capacity to pay, will constitute roughly 24.6 percent of total government revenues this year, from 19 percent last year.

In indirect taxes, which the poorer segments of society in effect bear, the trade related revenues will move down to 33.5 percent of total government revenues this year from 36.3 percent last year.

Domestic indirect taxes will go up to 40 percent of total revenues this year from about 33 percent last year, mainly because of the increased rates in cigarettes and liquor.

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CSO: 4200/1153

PHILIPPINES

STATE TO ALLOW FOREIGN INVESTORS TO BUY PROMISSORY NOTES

HK210935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, 21 June (AFP)--The Philippines plans to allow foreign investors to buy equity in government-controlled firms by paying off part of the country's foreign debt, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin said here Saturday.

Mr Ongpin told journalists that under the plan, Filipino and foreign investors would buy government promissory notes abroad at a 40-45 percent discount, and get their full peso value here as equity in the firms.

Foreign banks holding the promissory notes would in turn write off the discounts against their tax payments, he added.

He said the plan, similar to programs in Chile and Argentina, would ease Manila's foreign debt while turning some of the government banks' idle assets into productive firms.

President Corazon Aquino inherited a foreign debt of 26 billion dollars from her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos as well as more than 300 troubled firms taken over by government banks due to loan defaults.

Her 4-month-old government is trying to dispose of the assets and trim the country's foreign debt obligations.

The largest government financial institutions, the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), have combined idle assets worth 100 billion pesos (4.9 billion dollars), Mr Ongpin said.

The minister said a Central Bank circular would state that the promissory notes are to be sold only to investors who commit themselves to buy into specific Philippine firms in order to avoid speculation of the notes.

"We want to make sure that the proceeds are invested properly," he said.

Scores of firms defaulted on government bank loans during the term of Mr Marcos. Critics accuse him of ordering the banks to bail out firms owned by his close associates, thus saddling the government with bloated bad assets.

Mr Ongpin said the PNB-DBP assets would be disposed of over 5 years.

The minister said keeping those firms accounted largely for the government's expected budgetary deficit of 26-30 billion pesos (1.3 to 1.5 billion dollars) at the end of this year.

He said the "debt-to-equity" idea had actually been launched here in the case of Interbank, whose borrowings from American Express were turned into controlling equity, and two drug firms taken over by foreign principals.

Mr Ongpin said "secondary" U.S. banks holding Philippine promissory notes were more receptive to the planned Central Bank circular than the country's larger creditors. He did not elaborate.

The Philippines has 483 private bank creditors. Manila is seeking easier terms for its pending and future loans to allow the economy to grow after declines averaging about 5 percent in 1984 and 1985.

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CSO: 4200/1153

AUDIT COMMISSION UNCOVERS NAVY CONTRACT IRREGULARITIES

HK230331 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[By F.V. Maragay]

[Text] Commission on Audit [COA] Chairman Teofisto Guingona Jr said yesterday that the Philippine Navy [PN] had paid P337.4 million to the Marcelo Fiberglass Corp [MFC] for the construction of high speed patrol boats despite the failure of the latter to build even a single boat from the time the deal was sealed about 4 years ago.

Guingona sought the cancellation of contract signed on 18 June 1982 which bound the MFC to build and deliver 55 units of 16.46-meter fiberglass patrol boats at a cost of P425.7 million. All deliveries should have been completed by 14 June 1986.

He chided the management of the MFC for asking for an almost 100 percent price increase in the boat-building package, adjusting the original contract price to P926.5 million.

The patrol boats, which would cost P7.2 million each, were to be used in the navy's intensified campaign to guard the country's extensive coastal waters particularly against smugglers and illegal fishers.

The contract for the purchase of the boats was signed by then PN flag-officer-in-command, Rear Admiral Simeonn M. Alejandro and MFC Company President Edward T. Marcelo. Former President Marcos approved the contract on 14 July 1982.

Guingona described the contract as "outright unreasonable and fatally defective" and a "heartless" depletion of military funds committed at a time when national security was projected by the deposed regime as the rationale for centralized rule."

He said that the contract appeared void from the very beginning because of the absence of a certification by the chief accountant that funds had been allocated for the project.

Athena Flores, COA national government audit office manager and head of the team which audited the boat project, said that the MFC initially received a

30 percent down payment of P127.7 million in treasury warrants dated 14 June 1983. Subsequently, it obtained a 20 percent partial payment of P85 million in treasury warrants dated 28 December 1984 and 17 October 1985; and a third payment of P124.6 million on 2 December 1985.

By the time of the last payment, the corporation had already been paid P337.4 million or 79 percent of the contract price.

Flores said that after MFC received the first down payment, it failed to open a letter of credit for the importation of the equipment and accessories needed for building the patrol boats.

It was only starting 19 December 1985, or more than 2 years after the first down payment, that MFC opened a letter of credit for its importation.

Based on the audit examination, the navy's payments were reflected in MFC's financial statements in 1983 but these were not recorded in 1984.

Flores said they discovered unusual increased in the amount of MFC's receivables from its affiliated companies in 1984 and 1985.

This gave rise to suspicions that portions of the payments were channeled to MFC's other investments.

According to the findings, the treasury warrants issued to MFC were signed by Captain A. Andres and countersigned by General Fabian Ver, former AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff. The disbursement vouchers were certified by Captain D. Salipsip and Comander P. Bautista for the first payment, Capt D. Salipsip for the second payment and Captain L. Fernandez for the third. All vouchers were approved by Rear Admiral Alejandro.

It was gathered that the copy of the contract was kept from the COA resident auditor for about 2 and 1/2 years in violation of accounting and auditing rules that this must be furnished to the auditor within 6 days from the time of execution.

Auditor Teresa Demetillo finally secured a copy of the contract only in January this year.

The PN also never served delay notices to MFC despite its inability to comply with its contractual commitments.

Records also disclosed that the PN agreed to make a 30 percent down payment upon approval of the contract while MFC was allowed 15 months from the date of the first down payment within which to deliver the first six boats.

Despite MFC's glaring default, the PN did not press for liquidated damages, penalites for non-delivery or enforcement of the right to cancel the contract for excessive delay. MFC did not evey pay the agreed performance bond equivalent to 10 percent of the contract price.

In seeking the cancellation of the contract, Chairman Guingona said the COA will ask for the refund of all payments made to the MFC including interests, penalties and damages.

The Audit Commission will also institute appropriate legal action against persons involved in contract irregularities.

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POWER CORPORATION NAMED NATION'S TOP EARNER

HK230309 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Jun 86 p 9

[By Rudy Brul]

[Text] The state-owned National Power Corp (NAPOCOR) topped the country's top 1,000 corporations for 1985 both in terms of sales and profits, edging out from the top rank another government enterprise, Petrophil Corp.

A listing prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) shows that the power generating outfit had posted some P19.4 billion in revenues and net profit after tax of P1.096 billion.

In 1984, NAPOCOR placed third and had sales worth P16.9 billion and a net gain of P1.068 billion.

The sales of the top 1,000 corporations for the year declined by 6.8 percent to P379.8 billion from 1984's total of P407.5 billion.

The continued net income after taxes, however, rose by 20.7 percent to P9.9 billion from P8.2 billion in 1984.

The nine other leading companies during the year in terms of revenues were Petrophil Corp, P18.8 billion, Caltex Philippine Inc P18.4 billion, Philippine National Oil Co [PNOC] P16 billion, Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corp P15.4 billion, Manila Electric Co P14.2 billion, Bataan Refining Corp P11.7 billion, San Miguel Corp P11.3 billion, Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corp P6.5 billion and the Philippine Long Distance Telephone [PLDT] Co P5 billion.

Of the "Big Ten," only Meralco suffered a net loss of P70.4 million or more than four times its loss of P231.2 million in 1984. [sentence as published] It was ranked No 6 last year in sales.

The Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Unicom, which is under liquidation, did not submit their 1985 financial statements to the SEC. PNB was 9th placed while Unicom was 10th in the 1984 listing of the top corporations.

PLDT scored second best in terms of net income with its P778.9 million, followed by Citibank, N.A. with P568 million, Development Bank of the Philippines with

P559.9 million, PNOC with P552.9 million, Philippine Goethermal Inc with P495 million, Land Bank of the Philippines with P470.5 million, San Miguel Corp. With P448.8 million, National Steel Corp. With P379.5 million and Philex Mining Corp with P336.7 million.

The 1985's top 10 losers was headed by Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp with P1.5 billion followed by North Davao Mining Corporation, with P1.3 billion.

The other losers were Paper Industries Corp of the Philippines, Northern Cotabato Sugar Industries, Planters Products Inc, United Planters Sugar Miling Corp, Marcopper Mining Corp, ASIAN Reliability Co Inc, Bankers Trust and the Ferrochome Philippine, Inc.

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CSO: 4200/1153

VALUE OF COCONUT PRODUCTS EXPORTS DROPS

HK170748 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 pp 2, 14

[Text] The value of coconut product exports as of April continued to decline and near historic lows even as the volume of shipments increased.

January to April coconut product exports rose by 167.2 percent in volume but showed only a 29.1 percent increase in earnings compared to the same period last year, a United Coconut Association of the Philippines (UCAP) report said.

Exports totaled 670,759 metric tons, compared to the year ago's 250,994 metric tons in copra terms, while income rose to $197.28 million from last year's $152.86 million.

The UCAP also reported that Picom International and Davao Wesscon Trade Corp accounted for the first copra shipments since the government lifted the ban on corpra exports last March.

Total volume of copra exported amounted to 3,742 metric tons, most of which were shipped in April. Earnings from the initial copra shipments came to $490,000 at an average price of $130.35 per metric ton FOB.

Coconut oil shipments reached 369,412 metric tons or 206.8 percent over last year's 120,413 metric tons. Income generated was $129.35 million, 39 percent more than last year's $92.45 million. The average traded price was $350.16 per metric ton FOB, or 15.89 cents per pound. This price level was 54.4 percent lower than last year's trading price of $747.73 per metric ton or 34.83 cents per pound.

Copra meal export volume was 260,879 metric tons or 321.8 percent more than the year ago's 61,848 metric tons. Earnings totaled $23.01 million, up 322 percent from last year's $5.45 million. Traded price was $88.22 per metric ton FOB or 0.1 percent above last year's $88.18.

Desiccated coconut trade amounted to 21.003 metric tons of 38.5 percent more than last year's 15,163 metric tons. Income was $15.84 million or 27.7 percent less than 1985's $21.91 million. The average price was $754.38 per metric ton or 34.23 cents per pound, 47.8 less than last year's $1,445.04 per metric ton FOB or 65.56 cents per pound.

Shipments of coconut chemicals came to 48,178 metric tons, copra basis, or 32.3 percent more than last year's 36,419 metric tons. Earnings totaled $15.95 million or 19.7 percent less than last year's $19.86 million.

The coco chemicals exported were coco fatty acid, coco fatty alcohol and coco methyl ester. Other coconut by-products exported amounted to 24,852 metric tons, down 5.3 percent from the year ago's 26,246 metric tons. These were mainly made up of coconut shell charcoal, activated carbon, crude glycerine and refined glycerine.

Price downswings also continued in April. While shipments reached 163,652 metric tons, copra basis, including copra for fatty chemicals production, or 58.1 percent more than the previous year's 103,506, foreign exchange earnings came to only $43.354 million, marking a 24.1 percent drop from $57.115 million.

On a monthly basis, the April volume was 9.4 percent lower than the March total of 180,614 metric tons. Earnings likewise fell 16.7 percent from the previous month's $59.059.

Coconut oil shipped out stood at 87,659 metric tons, up 55.4 percent from the year ago's 56,401 metric tons but down 15.2 percent from the previous month's 103,369 metric tons. Export receipts totaled $27.36 million, down 36.5 percent from the year ago revenue of $43.07 million and down 25.5 percent from the month ago's $36.70 million, largely due to the sharp fall in prices.

The average traded price in April was $312.08 per metric tons FOB or 14.16 cents per pound, 59.1 percent cheaper than last year's $763.61 per metric ton FOB or 34.65 cents per pound. Against the $355.08 per metric ton FOB or 16.11 cents a pound average price in March, the April average was likewise 12.1 percent lower.

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THAILAND

EDITORIALS FAULT PREM DECISION NOT TO RUN

Future Problems Seen

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 19 Jun 86 p 58

[Editorial by Rattana Yawapraphat: "Prem Will Not Run for Election"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Prem has decided not to run for election, claiming that he must remain neutral in the election. But that is not in accord with democracy. In a democracy, being neutral in an election has nothing to do with belonging to a political party. Governments in all truly democratic countries are able to hold fair and honest elections even though the government (the entire cabinet) belongs to a political party. This is because there is a special election committee composed of people who are neutral. And there are independent organizations, particularly the mass media, to check the election results. If the government cheats or does not maintain a neutral position, the committees that have been established by law and that have arisen automatically with the respect of the people and the opposition political parties will protest the election results.

When we consider this, it is unfortunate that Prime Minister Prem has spoken so ambigiously. This has upset people. Many people would like him to run for election in accord with the democratic system and serve as prime minister again. They feel that he is suited to serving as the country's political leader. But he should not cling to bureaucratic forms or the administrative class (believing that power comes from forces and friends and not the people).

If Prem becomes prime minister again without being elected, this will cause major political problems. The political groups and people who have opposed him in the past will be able to use this to attack him. The result will be that the new (coalition) government will fall before its term is over. This political game being played by Prem and the power group behind him will do much damage to democracy, which is not making progress. This is tantamount to giving the dictatorial powers a chance to take over again.

Prem Use of Military Support Cited

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 9-15 Jun 86 p 2

[Editorial: "People Who Want To Be Prime Minister Must Run for Election"]

[Text] Ever since parliament was dissolved, there has been much talk about whether Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, will run for election. Many people feel that Gen Prem should run for election so that he can continue serving as prime minsiter.

The constitution does not require the prime minister to be elected, that is, to be an elected MP. But if we want our country to be a truly democratic country, we must allow the people to make the decision. This would also be good for Gen Prem, because he would have a mass base of support in administering the country. He would not be prime minister simply because he is a former RTA CINC who is being propped up by his successors in that position.

Gen Prem has been prime minister for two terms for a total of 6 years. This shows that the foundation of democracy, in which the people have the right of self-determination, is rather strong. It will be even more secure if Gen Prem decides to run for election.

At the same time, Gen Prem is wrong if he thinks that the political parties will not be able to find anyone else as suitable as he to serve as prime minister following the general election. The political parties all agree that he should run for election if he wants to be prime minister again.

If Gen Prem does decide to run for election, not only would that improve his chances of becoming prime minister again, but it would enliven the election. This would make the people see the importance of elections.

Failure of Political System Seen

Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 16-22 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Gen Prem and the Political Parties"]

[Excerpt] Gen Prem Tinsulanon has said that he will not run for election. He has not made it clear whether he intends to serve as prime minister again. Put simply, he has not "ruled out the option of serving as prime minister again."

Gen Prem can't be accused of being "undemocratic." If anything is to blame, it is our "imperfect democracy," which gives Gen Prem a chance "to become prime minister without having to run for election." The political parties are to blame, too, for not being strong enough to ensure the implementation of "democratic principles." There has been a parliament for many consecutive years now. The political parties should be stronger than this.

The prinicple that the "prime minister should be an elected official" should be included in the constitution. The political parties that have received the most votes from the people have not taken action based on this principle or joined forces in order to protect the interests of parliament, the political parties, or the people. Instead, they have fought to destroy each other and allowed this loophole to remain. The result is that this principle has been stepped on, and the highest position reached by the leaders of the various political parties has been "deputy prime minister," a position of very little power. They have served under a prime minister who was not elected. Thus, the political parties share some of the responsibility for the failure to implement a perfect democracy.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon has clearly stated that he will "not run for election." He probably has his own reasons for this. But his stated reason--that he is afraid that this could lead to a loss of neutrality--is just a political "ploy." Because neutrality can be be maintained by others besides the prime minister. The president of parliament or the acting deputy prime minister can maintain neutrality. Thus, the conclusion that must be drawn is that besides the issue of "neutrality," the prime minister had other reasons for making this decision.

Wanted: Elected Prime Minister

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 15 Jun 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Party or Individual?"]

[Excerpt] Many of the candidates who have joined a political party have not done so because they support the policies or ideals of the political party. Rather, they have joined because the party will help pay their election expenses. Also, some feel that the party is gaining popularity among the people and that they stand a better chance of winning the election if they join the party.

Support for this comes from the fact that many candidates have switched parties. There has been much turmoil right up to the time of filing for candidacy. Even Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, waited until the last day before announcing that he would not run for election.

These activities show that the political party system in Thailand is still weak and that the parties are not in a position to carry out their duties in the interests of the people. Rather, the parties are concerned about their own interests. That is, they are interested mainly in fooling the people and getting them to think that they are concerned about the people's rights and interests so that the people will vote for them and give them a majority in parliament. They could then form a government to govern the country.

Because this is what the political parties here are like, it is essential to consider the personal qualities of the candidates. Because at the very least, these people can help keep the political parties from straying too far off the path. At the same time, we feel that the political parties should promise the people that if no political party wins enough votes to form a government by itself and it is necessary to form a coalition government, the parties will elect the leader of the party with the most seats to serve as prime minister. They should not choose an outsider. They should definitely refrain from selecting someone who is not a member of a political party or an elected MP. Because besides showing partiality to his followers, such a prime minister will not take responsibility in solving the problems of the people.

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CSO: 4207/260

ATHIT DISCUSSES POLITICS, RTA CLASSES, BUDGET

Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 2-8 Jun 86 pp 12-18

[Interview with Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC; date and place not specified]

> [Excerpts] Last week, after the Editor's Office of KHAO PHISET asked for an interview, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, graciously granted us an interview. However, because the interview time was rather limited, there were several questions that we could not go into in depth. However, the Editor's Office feels that in general, this interview provides a very interesting perspective on today's complex political and military situation.

[Question] During the period that you have served as RTA CINC and supreme commander, what has been your general policy on developing the army and have you hit the targets?

[Answer] Most of the things that I wanted to do have been done. However, the army still has many tasks that must be carried out. Even though we have begun to carry out many of these tasks, there are still things that have not been done or that have not been completed. In short, there are always things to do in order to build up the strength of the army. But the fact that we have not completed the tasks does not mean that the time is not right or that other things are unfavorable. Rather, there are budget and time limitations. The country's budget is very important. We have to carry out things in order of priority. For example, one of our most important tasks is to maintain peace. Our units are prepared to fight. But there are still great shortages of accessory items, such as housing. We must take steps to eliminate these shortages. This takes time and money. Most of the budget funds that we are alloted each year are used to increase the combat capabilities of the army. The soldiers and their families will have to put up with the difficulties for the time being. When we are alloted funds for this, we will gradually make improvements.

Army projects are very big. For example, one of my projects is to build housing for lower ranking personnel throughout the army. This will cost billions of baht. The project has been submitted to the government in order to ask that money be committed to building this housing. But we have not yet received a response from the government. This project is necessary, because the present housing for lower ranking personnel is very old. The housing is inadequate, and there are many difficulties. We have proposed that the housing be built at one time. We will then pay off the debt year by year. This is one way to solve the problem. Because this housing has to be built. If we build only a few projects a year, we can't keep up with the needs. This is why I proposed building the housing all at once and then repaying the money on a yearly basis. But we have not yet received a response. This is something that we must try to do. That is one thing.

We have also taken action to improve the standard of living of low ranking personnel. Low cost housing should be available. We are taking action gradually. But such housing is not available everywhere. The cost of materials and land is high. The salaries of government officials are low. When houses are built, they can't afford to make the monthly mortgage payments. We are working on this, but so far only certain things have been completed.

There are also many other things that need to be done. For example, we must improve our weapons. We can't afford to be careless. Our country is still engaged in conflicts. We have to maintain a state of combat readiness. But we can't do everything at once. We have to do things gradually. In short, there are many things that need to be done.

[Question] Is the budget the main obstacle? What other problems are there?

[Answer] The budget is a very important matter. As for the other obstacles, as the person responsible, I have to overcome these obstacles. If we are alloted funds, we can carry out the tasks. In establishing units we have to do things gradually. Thus, in building units, we assign personnel first and build housing and other items later on. We have only enough money for personnel. We can't do everything at once. We have to do things gradually. We lack money. This concerns the country's economic situation.

[Question] In short, just like before, "soldiers must be prepared to fight regardless of the shortages."

[Answer] That's right. Today, we have men and weapons. We are prepared to fight even though we have shortages of other things. We lack housing, but we can fight. If we run out of fuel, we can walk into battle. When battalions are transferred to a different location, the men walk. The fuel that is saved is used for other things. For example, we save it for construction equipment. This saves money. We are used to having to maintain combat readiness in times of shortages. We can't say that they can't fight because we don't have vehicles or fuel. We have to be prepared to walk. We have to train our soldiers so that they are prepared to walk long distances. I want everyone to remember that regardless of the shortages, we must be parpared to fight. Regardless of the problems and obstacles, we must be ready to fight. Our duty is to defend the country. We can't use the various problems and obstacles as an excuse.

[Question] The military has been affected by the budget problem. Are you worried about the military's budget being cut even more in the future? The military will be affected....

[Answer] We have to be concerned. Because if the budget is cut, many sectors will be affected. The entire nation, not just the military, will be affected. We have to show compassion for each other. Those sectors that can help the people must do so. We will use what is given us to defend the country. However, we have built the military based on shortages. For this reason, my motto is that we must be prepared to fight regardless of the shortages. Because I am sure that our budget will not increase markedly any time soon. Things will continue like this. When we are alloted a sum of money, we have to give much thought to how we will use the money. Our objective is to be prepared to fight. We have to spend the money to build up our combat capabilities. We can't spend it on other things. Only after our units are combat ready will we turn our attention to welfare projects.

[Question] Many people wonder why the army is expanding the number of units at a time when the economy is so bad. The two pictures don't seem to match. Would you explain this?

[Answer] It's like this. The economy in general is not good. But it must be admitted that defending the country is very important. Thus, we have to expand. Our forces are still not big enough to do the job. Our country is very large. Our military forces are very small. In the past, we could put up with this or even slow down, because the fighting had not reached our borders. But today, the fighting is on our border. We have had to establish a combat front along 700 km of the border. Because of this, we must quickly build up our forces. If we do not take quick action on this and the enemy expands his forces and decides to invade our country, we will not have forces to fight back. No matter how much money we had, we could not build up our forces in a day or two. Even if our army had 100 billion baht, we couldn't build up the forces in just a few days. It would take at least 5 years. Thus, unless we take action now, we will not be prepared to take action if something happens.

The reason why we have to expand our forces at a time when the economy is bad is that the situation requires this. But once the forces have been expanded, if the economy is still poor, we will have to live frugally and be prepared to fight regardless of the shortages.

[Question] Because the military is tied to the budget like this, during the period that you have served as the head of the military, have your relations with other sectors encountered any problems and have you have any trouble making them understand the needs of the military?

[Answer] No. Parliament understands the problems of the military. Parliamentary subcommittees know what our problems are. They have observed our activities. We have summarized things and explained our policies. Everyone understands. The constraints that we face stem from the budget. The money can't all be spent on the military. Money must also be spent on education and on helping the country's economy. The Ministry of Defense does not have the largest budget. The defense budget is large, but other sectors have a larger budget than us. Everyone understands. The military's budget has never been cut. I have to thank them for that.

[Question] I would like to ask about Order 66/23. It seems that this achieved very good results. But recently, the political offensive and other things in this order have not made much progress during implementation. Why is this?

[Answer] Orders 66/23 and 65/25 are like a treatise or text. They are good. It would be good if we could implement them. There is nothing wrong with these. They are aimed at developing the country. But the problem is, if they are treated like a treatise and not actually implemented, nothing will be achieved. In particular, government officials must implement them strictly. Things have not been completed because certain government officials have not taken action, treating them like a treatise. How can anything be achieved this way?

Thus, we can't say that this is good and that that is bad. Instead, we have to look at whether or not people have implemented things and at how resolute they have been in implementing things. People can't work hard just when they are criticized or the government decides to take resolute action. They can't stop just because they think they have done a good job. Thus, everyone shares part of the responsibility and must play a part in defending the country. You can't let just a few people take responsibility while others sit about idly. It's like getting into a boat and letting just a few people paddle. How can you get anywhere?

One bad point about Thailand is that if someone has enough power to take action, things get done. But if someone doesn't have power, nothing gets done. Thus, if the state apparatus is to carry out some task based on Order 66/23, the people involved must have a chance to take action. This is something that I have observed for a long time. I know. Take communist suppression activities, for example. I have been engaged in this ever since I was a junior officer. I have been engaged in this in every stage. I know what the weaknesses and problems are. The main problem is that we have not had a chance to solve the problems. We have had to wait for a chance to solve the problems. When I was a junior officer, I noted what the problems were. When I rose higher and was in a position to solve problems, I did so. But there are still problems. We have to wait until we have a chance to solve them.

[Question] I would like to ask you about politics in the present situation. Many people feel that there are now two power groups and that this is a dangerous situation. How do you think the situation will unfold?

[Answer] You must first tell me to which groups you are referring.

[Question] The prime minister's group and your group.

[Answer] I don't think that there are groups. There is just one group. We all belong to the same group. I don't think that there are two or three groups. In a democracy, we must all play by the rules of the democratic system. There must be standards. There can't be a confrontation. A subordinate must obey the orders of his superior. As for personal matters, you don't have to obey anyone. You are free to do as you want. But when it involves carrying out something in accord with orders, things must be done based on the regulations. I will definitely not allow anyone to violate the regulations. I can assure you that I will uphold the regulations and preserve democracy. I am opposed to anything that goes against the regulations and will not engage in such things. If someone wants to do that, that is up to them. I will uphold the regulations. I have do so on many occasions.

[Question] Do you think that anyone will try to violate the regulations?

[Answer] I don't think so. I don't think that anyone will. I am constantly watching. If people act in accord with the democratic system, no one will violate the regulations.

[Question] What about the visit made by soldiers from certain army units? In a previous interview, you said that it was normal for junior officers to visit senior officers. But from outside the military, this seems to be a way of showing support. Do you think that such visits are a challenge?

[Answer] No, not at all. Visiting your superiors is quite common. People who have lived together and who know each other often visit each other. This improves morale. If you see that someone's morale is declining.... This is just a matter of improving their morale. I don't view this as anything to be concerned about. For example, when a person is sick, people go to see him. Or when a person is going abroad, people go to see him off. This is a custom among the Thai people. We like to lift the spirits of others. There is nothing wrong with this. But people don't need to come lift my spirits. In this respect, everybody is different.

For example, when I go abroad, people don't need to come see me off. Have you ever seen people come to see me off? No, you haven't. I carry just one bag and get on the plane by myself. Those who want to say good-by come to see me off at the bottom of the aircraft ladder. When I return, no one has to come welcome me back. That is, I don't need to have my spirits raised like this. When I went into battle, I fought constantly. This is a matter of custom. It's a psychological matter. Everyone is different. For me, this isn't necessary. If I am sick and have to go into the hospital, people don't need to come see me. The doctor is the only one who is important. People are different. I don't see anything unusual about this. This is quite common. People who want to visit others can do so. It was the newspapers that went and took pictures and made an issue of this.

[Question] It is necessary to have someone who is neutral serve as leader?

[Answer] It could be a politician who has a majority of the votes or a person whom politicians respect and who is supported by smaller parties. But the leader must be someone who is acceptable to and respected by all the political parties.

[Question] The National Statistical Office recently conducted a public opinion poll in Bangkok and four nearby provinces. It turned out that the respondents preferred you more than anyone else. Have you heard about this?

[Answer] I read about that in the newspaper. I don't know much about it. They may have polled people whom I know. I don't know. I want to thank those people for their support. But I think that there are many other people who are more suited than I am to serving as political leader and who have greater knowledge and capabilities than I do.

[Question] But recently, several political parties have expressed the view and taken the political standpoint that you are capable of serving as leader and solving the problems.

[Answer] I think that there are several other people more qualified than I am. I think that they should have a chance to serve the country. That is my view. Personally, I am ready to provide help whenever I can. If I can help anyone, I would be glad to do so. But as for serving as political leader, I think that we should have someone who has experience and who has been involved in administering the country. Politics is a very important matter. We can't take any chances or conduct experiments. Steps must be taken to improve the situation. The rest of us, regardless of our position, must try to provide help. If we do, I think that the situation here will improve.

[Question] As for the political leader, at such a time as this or in the near future, should the administration show decisiveness?

[Answer] Being resolute means beging able to make a decision. It doesn't mean being emotional or using power to attack others. When we have made up our mind, we can show resolve without wavering. Actually, anyone who has made a decision can do it. Whoever has experience can do it. We have to help each other. A resolute person does not have to be physically imposing. He doesn't have to talk loud. Such characteristics are suitable for people who run marathons. That's something else. People must use their brains to arrive at decisions, and we must all help implement the decisions.

[Question] Listening to your answer, it seems that you are turning down the request made by political parties or groups that want you....

[Answer] I have not said anything one way or the other. All I have said is that I don't feel that I am suitable. I need much more experience if I am to serve the country in that capacity. But I have not refused. You can't make a snap decision about something that concerns serving the country. You have to look at the situation. All I said was that if political groups join together, there will be many suitable people whom we could elect. That includes the leaders of the political parties. Or an elected MP could be selected. I am just someone who can help the country in times of need. I have carried out my duties. After I retire, if someone thinks that I can be of help in any way, I will be glad to help. If people don't think that I can be of any help, I will live quietly in retirement.

[Question] As a person who is responsible for maintaining security, what is your view on the state of the country's economy?

[Answer] I think that the economy is terrible. The economy is being affected on several different fronts. The world economy may be exerting an influence. Our economy is being affected by outside factors. And of course, an important question is whether our economic organizations have taken resolute action. These are factors that are exerting an effect. I have not been involved in economic matters. I am just looking at things in general.

[Question] Are you worried that the terrible economic situation will affect the country's security?

[Answer] Yes, I am. Because security depends on the economy. The economy is bad, people are growing poorer, and unemployment is increasing. Something must be done to solve this problem.

[Question] Do you have anything you would like to tell the Thai people in today's complex political situation?

[Answer] I would like to thank them for cooperating with me in maintaining security and order. The people have always cooperated and given me their support. I want to say that if I ever have a chance to serve the country in order to help the people, I will be glad to serve in any capacity and do whatever I can to help.

[Question] There has recently been much talk about "classes" in the army. This could affect the command of the next army commander. What do you think about this?

[Answer] I don't think that this is a problem in the army. This is not something new. There have been RTA classes ever since I was a second lieutenant. There have always been classes. This is not a problem. The problem is whether commanders consider things fairly. In making decisions, I have never given any thought to classes. That is a social matter. It concerns weddings and funerals and helping each other. It is not concerned with administration.

Some of my subordinates are from older classes and some are from the same class. Everyone must do his job as well as he can. Thus, in administering things, there has never been any attempt to use one class against another. Some of the people in my class have still not been promoted to general. Some were promoted to general just recently. Thus, if I favored a particular class, they would all be generals. But that is impossible. We have to look at people's qualifications and at what they they done. We have to look at their personal behavior. These are some of the factors that must be considered. You can't rely on one class. How could one class run the entire army? What about those who don't belong to a class? NCOs don't belong to a class. How could things work?

People misunderstand. They have an incorrect view of the military. You can't have commanders and no troops. There must be different ranks and levels. There must be squads and platoons to form companies. People come from different institutes. Thus, if you are partial to a particular class, you will not be able to treat people fairly. All commanders must receive good training. A commander must be fair. People just like to talk about this. This "class" matter just seems to come up at certain times. It's as if there were rules. But at the top of the triangle, the base is narrower. Everyone can't rise to the top together.

[Question] What can be done to ensure that those on the outside have a correct understanding?

[Answer] Actually, there have been "classes" for a long time. It's the newspapers that have written various things and turned this into a major issue. It's the press that has made it seem as if there are differences between the classes. I think that it is the press that is responsible for this. There have been classes since I was a second lieutenant. There were classes in the time of field marshals Thanom and Praphat. They frequently had class parties. But no one said anything about that. But now, whenever people get together to talk and have fun, the newspapers begin printing stories. They talk about this group and that group. It was the press that started this, not someone else. The newspapers have written about this and that class and about various differences. This has caused much talk. But actually, this is not an important matter. There have been classes for a long time. This isn't a recent phenomenon. There will continue to be classes. There must be classes of students. There are classes everywhere. The administration has classes. So do other civilian sectors. People form groups based on which university they attended. They call themselves alumni of this or that school. There are classes everywhere.

I think that everyone is working to help the country. Everyone is equal regardless of where they graduated. I have taken steps to improve things. Take the Army Command and General Staff College, for example. Anyone who meets the qualifications can attend this school. It isn't necessary to have graduated from the military academy. Those who have graduated from the university aren't excluded. Today, anyone can attend. Even those who have been NCOs can attend if they earn a bachelor's degree. Everyone is eligible to attend. As far as receiving an education and serving as a government official, everyone is equal. Some people say that you have to graduate from the military academy if you want to become a general. But that is not true. Those who have not graduated from the academy can make general if they have the talent. Have you noticed that "class" is not one of our criteria. Why is there so much talk about class? It's because people like to cause splits. I have to be frank.

11943
CSO: 4207/253

NHAN DAN SUPPORTS KOREA'S ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

OW250849 Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 25--The United States and its dictatorial client regime are the main obstacles on the road to the peaceful reunification of Korea, says NHAN DAN in an article today marking the 36th anniversary of the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The paper says:

"The United States has not yet given up its scheme of continuing to occupy South Korea as a springboard to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in service of its global reactionary strategy.

"Particularly serious is that the United States and the South Korean puppets are intensively preparing a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they are reorganizing the puppet army, stationing troops close to the military demarcation line and digging fortifications and combat shelters at 180 places in the area of the military demarcation line. Washington and Seoul have also carried out large-scale annual joint military exercises targetted at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There have been clear signs that these war preparations have won the sympathy and support of the Japanese militarists and other international reactionary forces."

"The Vietnamese people fully support the peace initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at easing tension, eliminating the danger of war in the Korean peninsula and achieving peaceful national reunification. The U.S. must immediately withdraw all its troops, weapons and war materials from South Korea. The reunification of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference," the paper says in conclusion.

/8918
CSO: 4200/1189

BRIEFS

TALK ON KOREA--Hanoi, VNA, June 27--A talk on Korea was held here today by various mass organizations to greet the month of common struggle against U.S. imperialists, and support the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. Addressing the meeting, sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, the Vietnam-DPRK Friendship Association, the Vietnam Committee in support of DPRK and the Vietnam AAPSO Committee, DPRK Ambassador Kim Chong-song strongly condemned the U.S. for prolonging the partition of the Korean peninsula, thus threatening peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. He reiterated the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at reunifying Korea peacefully and in national sovereignty. The DPRK ambassador expressed gratitude to the party, government and people of Vietnam for their active support for Korean people's struggle, and wished the Vietnamese people still greater achievements in national construction. On this occasion, a Korean film was screened in the presence of Tran Lam, CVV CC member and president of the Vietnam-DPRK Friendship Association, and members of the Diplomatic Corps here. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 27 Jun 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4200/1189

HO CHI MINH CITY CPV COMMITTEE ISSUES GUIDELINES ON CRITICISM

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee Issues Guidelines on Criticism and Self-criticism; Party Members and Cadres at All Levels Must Seriously Engage in Criticism and Self-criticism To Reflect Straightforwardness and Truth; Those Responding to Critics with Vengeful, Abusive Attitudes and Actions Must Be Severely Censured and Appropriately Prosecuted; Organize Utterly Proper Campaign To Collect Mass Input; Strict Redress of Shortcomings and Mistakes Is Decisively Important"]

[Text] (SGGP) The standing committee of the municipal party committee has devised a plan to guide criticism and self-criticism, in preparation for the Sixth National Party Congress and local party congresses. The guidelines clearly point out:

While performing its political tasks, the municipal party organization has demonstrated basic strong points as well as great weaknesses and shortcomings, for which prompt and laborious redress is needed. In the new revolutionary stage, the majority of party members and cadres have ameliorated their political performances and work capabilities, but quite a few others have lost some of their combative spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm through backwardness, decadence...), lacking discipline, distancing themselves from the masses because of bureaucratism, exhibiting a lack of progressiveness and sluggishness, and refusing to renovate their work methods....

To overcome that situation effectively, it is imperative to conduct criticism and self-criticism. Criticism and self-criticism to foster internal democracy are tenets of party activism and regular endeavors; however, at present, paving the way for local party congresses and the forthcoming Sixth National Party Congress, they must be seen as a very important effort to be achieved in a single drive and during a definite period of time in all party organizations, chapters, committee echelons, people's committees, and leadership organs of committees, sectors, and mass organizations and with the participation of all party members and leading cadres in all sectors and at all levels. It should be clearly understood that the criticism and self-criticism process is closely associated with that of preparing reports and resolutions for the National Party Congress and selecting party committee echelons for the coming term and delegates to superior-level local party congresses. Disassociation would cause it to lose its far-reaching impact and fall short of requirements.

Consequently, firm and concentrated guidance by party committee echelons, from top to bottom is indispensable to making everyone thoroughly grasp the goals and requirements of criticism and self-criticism--identifying areas on which groups and individuals must focus and gathering collective comments from cadres, workers, civil servants, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and other mass organizations--and to infusing a new strength and a new way of thinking and working into party organizations, levels, and sectors, thus enabling the entire municipal party organization to embrace a truly revolutionary approach to fulfilling its political tasks, renovating its managerial structure, its apparatus, and its contingent of cadres and implementing a cadre policy in keeping with the new requirements and the resolutions of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee.

Party members and cadres (in all positions) must submit themselves to critical review in a strict manner, on the basis of equality, and in the spirit of enthusiasm, honesty, frankness, and truth, refraining from attempts to overlook lingering flaws, to exhibit bias, indulgence, and to favor top party members over the rank and file. Criticism and self-criticism should encompass all areas of work to which one is assigned and should be carried out meticulously and thoroughly. Party members may have different responsibilities; nevertheless, as far as intraparty relationships are concerned, all of them share the same duty of performing criticism and self-criticism. They all have the responsibility and must have the courage to tell the truth about themselves and speak out about their comrades.

In criticism and self-criticism, it is prohibited to carp at, make false accusations against, and speak evil of others. That process should be aimed instead at forging internal solidarity to allow the organization, cadres, and party members to grow and gain strength, stimulate the masses to trust the party, and bring party organizations, cadres, and party members closer to the masses.

Those who respond to objectors with vengeful and abusive attitudes and actions or take advantage of criticism to make false accusations against and speak evil of others are violators of party discipline and state laws, and as such they must be promptly censured and appropriately prosecuted.

Good preparation will bring about good results for criticism and self-criticism. And it falls to party committee echelons, first of all, to key comrades and members of the standing committee of the party committee, to put that process in working order.

Party committee echelons, people's committees, and leadership committees of committees, sectors, mass organizations, and units must zero in on their own functions and tasks; but in general, the review process involves every aspect of leadership over political, economic, cultural, security, and national defense activities and over those designed to build the party, mass organizations, and a new man and provide basic and advanced training to the young generation to ensure continuity, paying particular attention to the effort to care for the livelihood of workers, civil servants, the armed forces, and the laboring people.

While reviewing the above points, it is necessary to get to the bottom of exactly which sorts of understanding and implementation (which correct? which wrong? why?) of the Party's views and lines manifested themselves in bureaucratism rampant in all economic and social fields, cumbersome and ineffective organization (having too many unnecessary and overlapping intermediary echelons, causing passivity, stalling and wasting of time, labor, material and funding... isolation from the masses, authoritarianism, arrogance, oppression of the masses, ostentation... and negative manifestations in organs and units--loss of unity, (especially among key cadres and standing committee members. Places affected by disunity must categorically probe and assess the damaging impact of bad interpersonal relationships on work achievements, and ferret out causes and responsibilities), embezzlement, collusive activities, illegal business transactions, decadent lifestyles, etc. All sectors and levels must strictly peruse the effort to foster economic, scientific, and technological potential and the skills of city workers and technical cadres.

They must look into party, union, and mass proselytization work--particularly the involvement of technical chiefs in the sectors and of production and business units in these duties--and into the implementation of work regulations and methods (collective democracy, struggle against officialism and mandarinism,...).

Accomplishments should be sufficiently and concisely reported. Unquestionably, they are strong points, but scrutiny is still needed to find out whether we can do better and why we cannot do so. We should give lingering shortcomings top billing and dissect the causes.

Review reports should clearly delineate the responsibilities of the collectives and their components and those of officials assigned to these components and various jobs.

Sectors, levels, and units should take their operational characteristics and the nature of their work into account while conducting an in-depth and realistic review of pressing problems facing them.

Party echelons and units at the grassroots level should delve into their own track records in light of resolutions issued by the party congresses in the last session and by superior echelons. They should encourage the following: respect for and advancement of the right of the masses to collective ownership; the struggle against bureaucratism, authoritarianism, aloofness from, and oppression of, and the failure to look after the material and spiritual livelihood of the masses; rational assignation of party members to make party leadership more efficient; the struggle to change the system of the irrational distribution of party members; and the efforts to build a political force, carry out party and state policies and obligations toward the state, and firmly maintain political security and social order (for instance, why does enemy psychological warfare still have some impact on the masses in subwards officially rated as strong?). Subwards and villages should attach importance to the socialist transformation within their boundaries, making allowances for their own characteristics during the review process. Production and business installations should go over the leading role of party organizations, the role of mass organizations, unity among key cadres, and the relationships between party committee standing committee members.

Precinct and district echelons--those exerting a comprehensive leadership with a focus on economic matters--should canvass socioeconomic planning to assess the degree of their knowledge about the first steps in the transitional stage to socialism. Other aspects include relationships between planning and the marketplace; use of economic components; guidance in the transformation of private industry and commerce and in agricultural cooperativization; security and national defense (educating the entire people in revolutionary alertness and readiness to defend the fatherland); and efforts to improve living standards of the people, cadres, civil servants, and the armed forces.

Other party committee echelons above the basic level should, in light of the above-mentioned guidelines, conduct a realistic review of their functions and activities.

In general, they should peruse strategic issues, especially those relating to human behavior and the effort to educate and build a new man and a political force, and provide basic and advanced training to the coming generation (how much attention? what has been done? what remains to be done? why? They should find out why strong, stable, and clean party installations are still unable to multiply production and work models and why many outstanding workers, progressive union youths, talented women, and emulation combatants who have held that title for many years in a row are still slow in being inducted into the union and party.

Units selected as pilot centers, major pilot centers, or places marred by internal problems should bend over backward to solicit direct input from superior echelons prior to sending their review reports to the cadres and masses for collective criticism. Other units, while taking steps to gather suggestions from mass organizations, should submit their review reports and schedules to superior echelons, which in turn will send competent cadres down to these units to attend, contribute to, and supervise the discussion.

Individuals are reviewed on the basis of their functions and tasks. Party committee echelons and members of the leadership committees of the units and executive committees of mass organizations should undergo an additional review of their leadership responsibilities. First of all, their political views as translated into tangible activities should be scrutinized, particularly in the way in which they implement party resolutions.

The in-depth review should encompass:

Job competence: major points include the ability to gather and grasp party views and lines and apply that knowledge to current work. Leadership and managerial cadres are examined for their ability to coordinate the apparatus, unite cadres, and carry out assignments. The review process should find out how effective their work is, whether they take pains to consider problems and seek out answers with a view to achieving high efficiency and quality, or whether they still hold on to old-style thinking and methods, giving way to passivity or, worse yet, to the practice of resisting remedies, although they know that their work goes nowhere, and of working in an irresponsible manner without regard for results....

Moral Behavior

Relationships with the masses (this should be seen as an important factor in party member and cadre behavior): the review process must detect whether they stay close to the masses, truly listen to and respect the latter's advice, and care for the material and spiritual livelihood of the masses or whether they oppress the people and carp at whistleblowers.

Sense and attitude of unity and commitment to forging internal unity; meticulous review of instances of opportunism, arbitrariness, jealousy, and sycophancy....

A combative spirit and revolutionary ideals (still in fine fettle or at a low ebb and eager only to mind their own businesses, to avoid fighting evils and speaking their minds, and to show ambiguity or a reluctance to defend what is right and condemn what is wrong....

In economic matters, whether they do anything damaging and self-serving (caring for personal, family, and local interests, stealing public property, taking bribes, exploiting the masses, conspiring to do illegal business, contriving excessive cash and in-kind rewards at will, and bestowing gifts as a disguised form of corruption....

An unrestrained and decadent lifestyle; heavy drinking causing intoxication and misbehavior toward the masses.

Work Methods

Work without regard for regulations and without programs and plans in an arbitrary and disorderly fashion; plung neighbors, friends, and inferior and superior echelons, into difficulties and inertness; and condone low efficiency.

Do not stay in touch with installations or hinder, inconvenience, and slow up their activities; or visit many installations, spending a great amount of time and energy on them but failing to grasp their problems; or work in these installations but lack acuity and the ability to identify crucial needs or urgent issues to provoke a solution.

File inaccurate reports, tell lies, fabricate achievements, embellish track records, overstate strong points and accomplishments, and minimize and conceal shortcomings and errors.

Do not be dynamic or responsive to newness; follow the antiquated beaten track and exhibit machinelike tendencies.

Work and make an initial effort, but do not carry it to completion, and make no preliminary and final reviews.

During scrutiny, shortcomings and mistakes should be adequately aired; nevertheless, we must also objectively recognize and commend highly responsible collectives, individuals, and outstanding models (outstanding achievements and outstanding people), the experiences of whom should be learned and disseminated.

Mass organizations should foster their roles and responsibilities in criticism and self-criticism. Their executive committees should widely disseminate the goals and requirements of Directive No 79 among the members to help them grasp and espouse right positions, raise their sense of accountability, and enthusiastically contribute their comments to party building. They should audit their role and responsibilities in educating, organizing, and mobilizing the people to achieve the right to collective mastery, in strengthening and developing the party, and in training cadres....

Presently, as a reserve force for the party, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union should promote its assault role in criticism and self-criticism. Thus, on the one hand, it should satisfactorily understand the duty of fulfilling the common above-mentioned tasks; on the other, it should organize criticism and self-criticism within its own organization while contributing comments to party building. Municipal youth union committees and other youth union committees above the basic level should tangibly guide their organizations, members, and cadres to carry out criticism and self-criticism in keeping with the functions and responsibilities of each level and status of each installation, while applying the same review process to party members and cadres in corresponding CPV units.

We should properly gather collective input from cadres, workers, civil servants, and mass organizations, displaying a high responsibility before the masses, truly respecting them in the spirit of "the party trusting the people and the people trusting the party," and rejecting formalism but not shunning the truth. The following points deserve scrutiny:

Following completion of the draft review report with the contribution of immediate superior echelons, we should gather the collective input of cadres, party members, workers, civil servants, and mass organizations in units and localities. The outgoing draft should be adequately written but should be brief, concise, clear, and easy for people to understand and review, avoiding flowery, tedious length, and abstruse expressions.

Strict redress of shortcomings and mistakes is a very important endeavor, on which the people's trust decisively hinges. Thus, party committee echelons and the leadership committees of units collectively, and key cadres individually, should properly welcome critical comments to complement and modify their drafts. In doing so, they should emphasize the following points:

Examine and assimilate comments on past work, particularly fathoming the causes for lingering shortcomings and mistakes and clarifying collective and individual responsibilities. That input should be sufficiently assimilated in order to strengthen draft reports for submission to local party organization congresses.

Digest criticisms and devise remedial measures and immediate action programs in keeping with the implementation of Resolution No 31 of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and the municipal party committee's action program for urgent problems. Realistic remedies should be taken, and correctable problems, even small ones, should be fixed at once. So should conspicuous problems that affect units and individuals. Other problems objectively caused by the common system or superior echelons should be referred to the latter along with suggestions to redress them without delay--for instance, immediately rectifying the apparatus and leadership deportment found responsible for sluggishness and negativism; immediately changing the unsuitable and obstructive process of assigning cadres and laborers; discovering excellent cadres and personnel in tune with the new requirements and bringing them into new party committees; appointing the right cadres to important positions; and immediately redressing the waste of manpower, labor time, supplies, wealth, etc. Matters directly related to the daily life of the laboring masses in installations and localities (subwards, villages) may be solved rightaway, for instance, in caring for illiterate and ill-fed poor children; supplying housing to and helping families overburdened with hardships; immediately cutting down on irrational expenses in gasoline, vehicles, and financial outlays; promptly rearranging and reassigning cadres and civil servants for the rational utilization of manpower; etc. To make that work, superior-level sectors and responsible organs should assist their low-level counterparts in addressing shortcomings and should realistically and effectively control the remedial process.

Rational thinking is required in response to erroneous input--arising from unknown causes--from cadres, party members, and the people to enable them to understand the situation more clearly. Attempts to take advantage of explanatory opportunities to conceal shortcomings and threaten the masses are forbidden. However, vigilance should be displayed to unmask the input of evil elements abusing the criticism and self-criticism drive to distort party, state policies, and lines or attack cadres and party members.

Party committee echelons should meet to consider and endorse measures and plans aimed at rectifying (both collective and individual) flaws. Then they should assemble cadres, workers, and civil servants to keep them posted on the results of assimilation of comments on the achievements and action programs of groups and key cadres and should launch a realistic emulation campaign to carry out new action programs in all units and at all levels. These programs should clearly enumerate what should be done and when and which units, or individuals, should be assigned major responsibilities.

9213/12859
CSO: 4209/513

CITIZEN APPEALS FOR TRUTH, COMPLETENESS IN NEWS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 20 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Vinh Phat, of Ward 3: "Contributing Suggestions for the Party Congress: Newspapers, Broadcasts Should Be Honest, Complete"]

[Text] I was very enthusiastic to learn that SAIGON GIAI PHONG had set up a post office box to receive suggestions from the people of the city for the party. This proves once again that our party is truly the party of the working people. I wish to take this opportunity to express my suggestions to the party for guiding and leading the domestic cultural and informational media (newspapers and broadcasts) in general and the municipal media in particular. It is also a short expression of my opinions to SAIGON GIA PHONG, of which I have been a faithful reader for the past 7-8 years.

In my opinion, our cultural and informational media ought to serve the building and protection of the socialist Fatherland, so they must reflect news of current events nationwide faithfully, accurately, completely, and in a timely manner.

Newspapers and broadcasts have made many positive contributions and have gotten closer and closer to the reader and listener by such actions as answering questions, passing letters of opinion and reproach to government organs at the various levels, and providing domestic and international news. Apart from these great efforts, I submit that much news should be presented in newspapers and broadcasts that is not found there. The party and various government levels should guide and enable the press and broadcast stations to present such news. Here are some examples. The damage caused by the management system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has been exposed, but I have yet to see published such statistics as the total amount of money paid annually in subsidies to enterprises. They could present examples of which enterprises the state has to subsidize the most and with specifically how much money. I have sometimes seen in the paper that enterprises were previously subsidized with "several million dong"; exactly how much does that mean?--3, 4, 5, or 10 million dong? If it is too hard to check the exact figures, estimates should be given that are as realistic as possible, without understatement.

Quite some time ago I heard about a fire at one of our warehouses in Haiphong, with great damage. Yet SAIGON GIAI PHONG printed only a few sentences about the dismissal of some cadre for failure in fire prevention management at the warehouse; nothing was published about who was responsible for the damage, what the outcome was, what the results of the investigation were, or how much damage there was. Our press and broadcasts did not hesitate to cover the death of 500 persons in the crash of a Japanese airliner in the mountains, after which the director of the airlines had to resign, but they did not print any news of a train accident in Phu Khanh one year when hundreds of persons were killed, nor who was responsible. I agree that some defense and economic information and documentation must be kept secret, but no one can use this or fear of "enemy exploitation" to avoid making other news and information public.

I would also like to request evidence for current events presented in the paper and on news broadcasts. They are nearly all items worthy of enthusiasm: "Enterprise Completes Plan Before..."; "Place Such-and-such 'Strives'..."; "That Agency Registers for Emulation..." Yet there are seldom any details on what enterprises did not complete their plans--especially when it was due to subjective reasons--nor any news on damage to sectors, enterprises, or projects due to irresponsible behavior. Sometimes there is news of registering for emulation but no summary of the emulation and what happened--could it be that we are too concerned about form? What should be said is that there has been a decline in the economy and life is getting harder and harder for the people. These things taking place before us somewhat, or completely, lessen the value of items in the newspaper about completing plans. In addition to newspapers, programs on the air should carry more more news about the aspirations of farmers out in provinces and in districts and wards outside the city and the extent to which their needs and legitimate expectations have been satisfied.

Once the party and state guide newspapers and news stations to honestly and fully reflect domestic and foreign news, there will be no fear of enemy exploitation. On the contrary, we will derive many benefits. Places that are criticized in the papers will reorganize and will have to work more responsibly; those that do well and are praised and held up as examples will exploit strengths. The people will believe in the party more and more--a true dividend for the party. This way of presenting news will also make the newspapers and broadcast stations act responsibly and provide news that is true and complete.

9830
CSO: 4209/59

MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES CRITICISM

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "The 5 Requirements, 3 Goals To Adhere to in Self-criticism and Criticism"]

> [Text] In a conversation with the newspaper on 11 April 1986, Comrade Mai Chi Tho, vice chairman of the Municipal Party Committee, devoted much time to an intense discussion about the self-criticism and criticism drive which is occupying everyone's attention. We present here the complete text of her discussion for our readers' reference.

This session of the municipal party organization's congress will conduct a review, with scrupulous and thorough criticism, of economic, political, cultural, social, security and national defense, and party building activities, setting targets for the next 5 years and simultaneously arranging human affairs in the best possible way for successfully implementing the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Municipal Party Committee.

The self-criticism and criticism drive we are engaged in has special importance during preparations for achieving high quality and good results in party congresses at all levels.

In conducting self-criticism and criticism, not only must we tell the truth and be direct, but what is more important is to look for causes of success and failure, learn lessons, and find ways to overcome shortcomings, not leave the situation and phenomena as they are. For leadership collectives as well as for each cadre and party member, especially cadres in key posts, self-criticism and criticism must be concentrated on the following topics and requirements:

1) Overcoming bureaucratism in all its forms: bureaucratism of orders, paper bureaucratism, formal bureaucratism, authoritarian bureaucratism and harassing and oppressing the masses, and the bureacratism of being distant from the masses and withdrawn from reality, not activating the right of the

working people to collective ownership and not activating the strength of mass organizations, classes, and walks of life.

The party organization of our city is characterized by a tradition of closeness to the masses and constant trust and reliance on the masses. Before liberation, we seldom made any serious mistakes; since coming into power--that is, revolutionary power--although the needs of administration necessitate laws and administrative measures, if we do not adhere firmly to a pervading sense of revolution, the class viewpoint, and the outlook of the masses, we can easily fall into error--of which distance from the masses is the greatest danger. That is the source of error.

Over recent years, we considered mass organizations to be "follower" elements, not active, assault forces of the revolution. A party organization that is not nourished with the revolutionary vitality of the masses cannot develop well and grow strong. This has been clearly illustrated in theory and practice. In fact, with the great revolutionary capability of the masses drawn into the organization by the party, we can multiply the strength of the party in power. Yet our mass movement is still limited and is not yet receiving continuous nourishment.

2) The second topic is the matter of renovating the system by opposing bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and implementing democratic centralism. The system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has led to many errors in guidance, including errors committed in the implementation of the resolution on prices, wages, and money, which was also caused by bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies because it was implemented by persons and elements still imbued with bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies. Even in the city, when we talk of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, we only mean to criticize ministries and sectors of the central echelon, but we should remember that the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies had nationwide influence for many years, so we can't avoid criticism. In many agencies, units, cities, wards, districts, and installations, the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies had a pervading influence on every activity; its influence was very great.

3) Conducting the three revolutions simultaneously, with economic planning critical.

This is the strategic line of our party. Our city is a center of science and technology, an industrial center, and a place with many scientific and technical cadres, yet we have not yet assumed the regional and national role of the city in science and technology. Our science and technology is not yet tied to production and to all activities of the city and does not clearly reflect its key role in promoting the simultaneous conduct of the three revolutions. For instance, in reform work, why has production not developed and life not improved at some places and times? Over the past few years, the situation of individuals outperforming production cooperative teams and cooperatives outperforming the state-operated sector has partially changed, but has not yet been reversed, i.e., the state-operated sector outperforming the cooperative, the cooperative outperforming the production cooperation team, and the production cooperation team outperforming the individual. How can this be called the superiority of socialism? When we reform an installation we must ensure that science and technology are used in production and business in order to develop production and attain high quality, effectiveness, and labor productivity, which in fact constitute the objective prerequisites for collectivization--it is not a matter of us simply gathering units together and calling it reform.

The task of socialist reform demands that we apply science and technology, including the science of management. We must dispose conditions favorable to centralization and specialization.

In reform efforts, we have not yet built new men. We recently said, for instance, that we had "basically completed" agricultural cooperativization in the countryside. Is this true? Basically completing the cooperativization of agriculture would require the presence of three elements: the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution. If only land and farm implements have been collectivized, it is wrong to call it basically completed. We cannot call it complete when we have only formed production solidarity teams, production collectives, and cooperatives. We have not yet brought science and technology into production, making production forces develop, and we have not yet built new socialist men--in fact, we have only made a little progress in the revolution in production relations and have not yet conducted the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution. So how can we call it "basically completed?" Speaking in generalities, we can say that we have conducted the three revolutions, but close and detailed inspection of all aspects reveals shortfalls.

In trade reform, we say that economic, administrative, and educational measures must be taken, but our investigation into how far we have gotten with the most important measures, economic ones, indicate that only administrative measures have been fully implemented.

4) Renovating organization. Our organization must be appropriate for renovating the system and ensuring implementation of the new system. Our organization must be such that it is highly effective in all aspects, without being huge, wasting property of the people, causing problems and crises in production, or harassing the masses.

5) Renovating cadres. Renovating cadres is different from changing cadres. Renovating cadres means that cadres must change their thoughts and working style, bringing them in line with the current needs of the party.

Those new cadres must be close to the masses of the people.

We will replace any cadre that refuses to change and commits serious wrongs.

Adhering to the above five points, we resolutely conduct this self-criticism and criticism drive, aiming at the three great targets of building our party organization into:

--a party organization close to the masses, carrying within itself the truly great strength of the masses, and nourished and developed by the revolutionary masses. Only if there is a strong mass movement can we make the party strong. Party members must be persons striving and maturing out of the mass movement and nourished and developed in that revolutionary vitality.

--a party organization that knows how to manage economic, political, cultural, and social life with the highest degree of effectiveness, especially in economic management. That is the very foundation for improving life for the people and stabilizing prices.

--a party organization with a revolutionary nature, pure, strong, and most effectively eliminating negative phenomena; a party organization with a will to fight and a lofty offensive revolutionary spirit.

It is noteworthy that many comrades have recently tended to demand that the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Council of Ministers undergo scrupulous criticism. This is as it should be. Wards, districts, subwards, and villages are also demanding scrupulous criticism of the city. The people are also demanding that subwards and villages practice scrupulous self-criticism. In our opinion, we should all practice self-criticism and criticism scrupulously, because each level, each sector, and there are aspects of each cadre's and party member's position and responsibility that need self-criticism and criticism. In all subwards, villages, enterprises, corporations, and stores there are matters, even serious ones, which deserve scrupulous self-criticism and which the masses should be mobilized to criticize, for the situation presently exists in which the masses feel it is easy to criticize higher echelons, the Central Committee, and the municipal committee but are afraid to criticize their immediate leadership and management in the enterprise, corporation, subward, and village. We must not set the sequence in which criticism is conducted. Superiors should boldly conduct self-criticism first to make it easier for subordinates to criticize well, but that is not a set rule.

The people should use the mass organization network to contribute to party building through criticism, because that is the only way to ensure various things. It ensures that collective power is developed within each class and each way of life and that democracy is practiced within the mass organization. Moreover, the masses fear retaliation from cadres when criticizing them directly, so they absolutely should go through their own mass organizations to enable bold criticism from the masses.

I also think that the Communist Youth Union should be developed into lead units in this area, because the Communist Youth Union is an element with the idealistic outlook and energetic diligence of youth, who do not fear retaliation, because they have a strong mass organization and are not too mindful of themselves. The union should motivate youth to take an energetic lead in this self-criticism and criticism drive. It is the best opportunity the Youth Union has to participate in party building.

Criticism and self-criticism are for building the party, building the revolution, and building the city better. Party levels must dispose favorable conditions and mobilize and lead the masses to criticize boldly and directly. At the same time, party levels must take strong measures to protect the masses that criticize from retaliation and revenge.

The provincial committee earnestly appeals to working compatriots, mass organizations, sectors, and people of all walks of life to exercise their sense of collective ownership by boldly contributing critical opinions regarding leadership and guidance at all levels, by conducting this self-criticism and criticism drive shoulder-to-shoulder with the municipal party organization, and by making a positive contribution to preparations for achieving results in party congresses at all levels and at the Fourth Municipal Party Congress.

9830
CSO: 4209/598

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT VIETNAM

NEED TO REFORM CADRE, PARTY RANKS DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Contribute to Party Congress column]

[Text] Expel Degenerate Elements From the Ranks

After the war, the party did many admirable things such as quickly stabilizing a wholesome life for the people, opening schools to restore human dignity, mobilizing tens of millions of people to defend each inch of our sacred land, and building initial economic bases for the future of the country.

But today, at a time when cadres, workers, and laborers are working hard and living conditions are difficult, a number of people are taking advantage of their "position" to take bribes and engage in corruption. They have not yet been brought before the law. This includes a few high-echelon cadres, who have accepted "presents" when primary level units have come to ask them to inspect materials and funds. These cadres and workers are well supplied with fish sauce and bindweed. They have color television sets and coupes, visit restaurants, and go drinking. They frequently entertain and invite each other to go drinking. At the same time, this gives rise to "cliques" that protect each other. They are unwilling to use their honest subordinates who have much knowledge about "internal matters" and don't dare use talented and moral people. This has given rise to many satirical poems, songs, and stories among the masses.

Thus, through the party congress, it is suggested that there be a purge of cadres and employees at work places who deal directly with money and goods and who have a direct relationship with the people. The party should have finer forces in this sphere in order to oppose the phenomena mentioned above. Those who commit violations must be prosecuted publicly. Such cases should not be handled internally. These people must not be "kicked up or down," which does not ensure justice. (Tran Thai Hoa)

On People Who Are Engaged in Organizational Work

In implementing the party's resolution on improving organization and simplifying the staff, an important factor in the success of this is the tasks and functions of those engaged full-time in organizational and personnel work.

Because today, many people still have a bad impression of those engaged in organizational activities. They are viewed as older people who are cold and indifferent, whose speciality is studying files and personal histories, and who usually deal with matters in a stern and harsh manner. Very few people who have dealings with organizational cadres come away in good spirits or with a feeling of satisfaction because their requests have been treated in a reasonable manner or because their contact with these people has been a happy experience. This is without mentioning the fact that a small request is often "turned into a major matter" that requires much study, with much loss of time. It's strange, but that impression continues to disturb today's young people, who are just about to cross the threshold into adulthood.

Those engaged in organizational work and party and state cadres have very heavy responsibilities in the present stage. They must select people to work at the agencies and factories and put them in the collective ranks to contribute to building the country. Thus, the highest principle is "impartial justice." Matters must be studied in great depth in the common interest. There must be a struggle to crush manifestations of individualism and narrow thinking. People must be prevented from abusing their powers and using tricks to benefit personally. People must not show special consideration to those who have "done them a favor" or act blindly in handling a matter, thinking that they are returning the favor. People must not "give favors in return for favors."

In social practices in the past, we had to put up with the effects of decadent habits. These bad habits resulted from an irrational division of labor. For example, technical cadres who had graduated from colleges of natural science engaged in social science work. Those who had studied geology worked on ships. Those who had studied forestry went to work at the Cultural and Information Service. Some people with college degrees were even content to work in sectors where they were paid "gratuities." This is without mentioning many cases in which to save face for "those above," matters have been handled in a completely irrational manner based on the desires of the "playboy" group. These things have created obstacles for a number of agencies, especially agencies in the city. Even worse, there have been cases in which because of inflexibility or indifference concerning family background, a number of talented youths have been lost. And sometimes, for individual motives or because of superficial and narrow-minded ideas, the capabilities of talented people have not been put to use.

Today, along with improving the control mechanism, improving the cadres, including those engaged in organizational and personnel activities, is an urgent task.

To improve cadre, organizational and personnel work and eliminate the impression that people have about those who are engaged in organizational and personnel work full-time, the essential thing is to train the political staff cadres, particularly the younger people who are engaged in this work (there is a shortage of young organizational and personnel cadres), so that they have adequate capabilities and good morals.

Organizational and personnel cadres must be people who have had many years of experience in mass organization, professional, or administrative work in order to ensure that they have accumulated experience and general knowledge.

They must have a college degree in the natural or social sciences so that they understand the scientific and technical problems at the factories and are knowledgeable about psychology and sociology.

They must be qualified to deal with people of all ranks. In particular, they must be pleasant and modest people who know how to listen to others and who have the ability to persuade others.

They must have a correct philosophy of life in order to eliminate selfishness, narrow-mindedness, and prejudice toward those who have made mistakes, forgetting to exploit the good qualities of each person. (Minh Luong, Subprecinct 10, Precinct 1)

11943
CSO: 4209/605

WRITER: PURGE THOSE WHO OPPOSE NEW POLICY LINE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Nguyen Dang Trung, Legal Office, Judicial Service: "Changing Personnel Is One of Today's Major Concerns"]

[Text] At the 6th National Party Congress and the various echelon party congresses, what should be the criteria for making changes in personnel. In our view, those comrades who have long been resolute and taken the lead in the struggle to eliminate the old mechanism and contribute to building a new control mechanism in order to enable our country to advance must be put in the key leadership positions in the party and state, from the central echelon (Central Committee, Council of Ministers) to the primary level. Those people who have been conservative in the past but who have now changed can be given suitable positions. Those who are still conservative, who have not changed, and who pose an obstacle to implementing changes based on resolutions 6, 7, and 8 must be removed from their positions of leadership at all levels in the party and state.

Thus, an important requirement in this self-criticism and criticism campaign is to ascertain which people have systematically made mistakes in implementing resolutions 6, 7, and 8 of the party in order to have a basis for the coming personnel change. Because to date, practice has confirmed that the resolutions of the 6th, 7th, and 8th plenums of the CPV Central Committee are completely correct. One of the things that led to serious mistakes in implementing the price-wage-currency policy is that the party did not give prompt and careful attention to changing personnel. It allowed people whose viewpoint and thinking was not in total agreement with the new policies of the party to undertake the task of implementing these resolutions.

Based on the above discussion, in making personnel changes, it is essential to replace cadres. At the Leningrad Party Organization Congress held in May 1985, M.X. Gorbachev said: "Naturally, we will give all our cadres a chance to understand today's orders and allow them to reorganize things. But those who are not prepared to follow the new direction or, even worse, who try to obstruct hitting the new targets must be purged in order to prevent them from blocking us. We cannot place the interests of a few people above those of all of society."

In our view, we should take the lesson of this friendly party to heart. If we do things that way, we will be able to restore the people's confidence in the party quickly. Because recently, their confidence in the party has declined seriously. No one can feel at ease when people who are still following the slogan "better to die than to make changes" are the ones who have been made responsible for implementing the party's new policies.

11943
CSO: 4209/605

COMMENTS ON ABUSES BY PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 May 86 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Quang Hai of Nguyen Trai Ward, Dong Da District, Hanoi: "Party Members Must Be People of Their Word"]

[Text] Any party member must submit him or herself to supervision by the party chapter where he or she is assigned and to evaluation by citizens the party member comes to contact with. The masses always evaluate the personality, quality, and efficiency of a party member through the individual's words and deeds. For those worthy members who enjoy the people's love and trust, their word always goes along with their deeds for the good of others. For those who are seen by the masses as unworthy, their deeds are used to contradict their words, and what they do does not truly benefit their fellow men. Following are some examples:

At many meetings, some ranking cadres and party members whose position and power are such that they are allowed the use of sedans used to appeal to everyone to save each liter of gas and each can of oil because, as they said, "these fuels are valuable, scarce, and expensive, and our country is still unable to produce and must buy from abroad" and "if every cadre and party member as well as all citizens use these fuels sparingly, that may result in an annual saving of a quite large amount of foreign currency for the state." But realities show the opposite. Many cadres and party members did not use the official limousine assigned to them in a thrifty manner but, on the contrary, abused it outrageously. In a certain community residential area, there lived many high-ranking cadres. Although they worked at the same agency, not one agreed to ride with another. Therefore, before or after work time, tens of sedans lined up in front of the residential area. This did not include new year's days, holidays, vacations, or after-work hours, when those cadres leisurely used official transportation to drive around, to go on a hunting party, to visit renowned landscapes or tourist sites of the country, or, simply, to call on their relatives or friends. Most outrageously, the cadre's wives and children used the cars to go shopping or merely to buy some feed for their hogs and chickens. It is not my intention to recommend the total elimination of assigning sedans to high-ranking cadres. I simply mean that in using those official vehicles, one must be reasonable and rational, give due respect to the public, and practice economy.

At many meetings and in several forums, party members who were high-ranking cadres used to exhort the people in the following manner: "Protecting the fatherland is our duty and also the sacred right of each citizen. As fathers and mothers, we must set examples and encourage our children to join the armed forces and to volunteer to go to the borders to defend each inch of our fatherland." That is a statement that cannot be more correct and better said. But unfortunately, in reality, what those cadres did was not so. How many of our warriors discharging their combat and combat preparedness missions in northern border provinces and carrying out their international duties are children of high-ranking party members and cadres? Obviously, everybody knows that they are but a small number compared with other high-ranking cadres' children who are assigned to units around Hanoi and other large cities or sent to foreign schools.

The preceding cases are but two of many instances in which certain party members' deeds are far away from or contradict what they say. Therefore, honestly speaking, are those cadres thoroughly imbued with the political lines and policies of the party and government? Do they really maintain the quality and personality of a Vietnamese Communist Party member? It is suggested that during the current phase of self-criticism and criticism, party chapters severely deal with those members whose deeds are far less than, or in contradiction with, their word. Those members who repeatedly give only lip service and whose deeds are diametrically opposed to their word must be harshly disciplined. This is the only way to enhance steadily the prestige and leadership of the party and to make party members to be truly loved, trusted, and followed by the masses.

9458/13045
CSO: 4209/577

ABILITIES, QUALITIES OF CADRES, PARTY MEMBERS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 86 p 2

[Party Building column by Hong Long: "Abilities and Qualities of Cadres, Party Members"]

[Text] There is a close relationship between abilities and qualities, between morality and talent of cadres and party members. Every cadre and party member must have abilities (including scientific knowledge, organizing capacity, and ability to act) but these abilities cannot be separated from revolutionary qualities and morality. On the other hand, his revolutionary qualities and morality (including a strong desire to study science, understanding of science, a sense of responsibility toward his task, organizational concept and discipline, and closeness to the masses) cannot be separated from his abilities in connection with understanding, organization, and action. Thus in the matters having to do with cadres, abilities and qualities have a close cause-and-effect and dialectical relationship. However, with determination, loyalty, and stability in the activities devoted to the revolution, with the position of individuals in the realities being closely linked with the position of the worker class, morality and qualities still are basic, "the roots of the revolution" as beloved Uncle Ho had asserted. In this relationship, although the abilities of cadres may be weak, good revolutionary morality and qualities will assist cadres in finding ways to move forward in learning in order to acquire new knowledge under new conditions, which require understanding of economic, scientific and technical matters, just as in the past, during the revolutionary period, they had to learn under any circumstances, no matter how difficult, to have the necessary knowledge to carry on the revolutionary work. Today, in the face of so many new problems in the economic, political, cultural, social, and national defense fields, those who have good qualities and morality are required by the greater need for learning to try to raise their knowledge, at the same time to be capable of rallying the masses around them, and to have some strength that compensates for the weakness having to do with their abilities. On the other hand, to have abilities in some aspects without having good qualities and morality means to have only limited abilities that are localized and superficial and cannot be developed as the realities demand.

This is why in order to know the reason behind the present serious negative situation that has lasted too long and is seemingly difficult to correct (some negative aspects exist because we either disregard or fail to discover them, or because we have no measures to correct after having discovered them, or because we have corrected them not so thoroughly), we must primarily look into the qualities and abilities of cadres and party members in general, and particularly the ranks of leading cadres who hold responsible positions in economic, military, and social organizations, and in various sectors and echelons. It is also obvious that in every socioeconomic unit when a negative aspect occurs, if we do not devote time to finding the actual reasons, which may be very different, and instead promptly ask the question, how are our cadres and party members in the unit and what have they done, we will right away see the light. The public opinion in our country is particularly concerned about this matter, too.

Has the decline of qualities and morality and weakening of abilities among our cadres and party members created additional negative aspects in society and worsened the existing ones? The Fifth Party Congress resolution points out: "At the time when the majority of cadres and party members were moving forward as they strived to work for the noble undertaking of the party and fatherland, a number of them whose qualities declined has lately harmed the prestige of the party. What deserves attention is that among the latter there are some high- and mid-level cadres and party members who have been involved for many years in the struggle against the enemy, even before the August Revolution and during the war of resistance against the French."

In the last 10 years, among the cases in which the party had to take disciplinary action against its members there were many cases of decline of the will to fight, avoidance of responsibilities, lack of revolutionary vigilance, degradation, corruption, stealing of public properties, usury, decadent behavior, debauchery, and even robberies and murders.

The degradation of some cadres and party members, however small the number may be, is a serious matter in terms not only of what has actually happened but also of the decreasing confidence of the masses of working people in all of their ranks. Furthermore, most degraded cadres and party members held important positions that would directly affect the working people's interests and economic, political, and cultural life.

However, those were the actual cases being discovered and handled in accordance with party and state discipline. A noteworthy aspect of this situation is that the revolutionary enthusiasm of other cadres and party members may decline and lead to laziness and a failure to find correct answers to so many urgent matters in the working people's daily life, in fulfilling tasks and transmitting party and state line and policies, and in lacking efforts to find effective ways to carry out such line and policies. Many cadres who are indifferent to the realities of life, which always are lively and dynamic, fail to act in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the masses, who often are sensitive and dynamic, always rely on and expect the party to provide them with guidance, and always demand that the party and state put new things into their positions and policies in the ever changing socioeconomic life.

Here we should mention the basic aspects of state cadres, party members, and civil servants being the strength of their organization, the permanent relationships with the masses of working people, and the ability to act in a realistic manner which is part of their nature.

Every cadre and party member has his own position in the party and state organization. Qualities and abilities are first shown and measured in the building of his organization and create the strength of his nature. The reflection of an individual in the realities of life comes from his thoughts and action. However, individuals cannot be lone people being separated from their organization but rather are attached to the latter, take part in its building, and find their own strength in its strength. Otherwise they are lonely and even opportunist and factionalist, no matter how good their individual qualities and abilities may be. As there are party members, there must be party chapters. The latter create their strength with the qualities and abilities of party members, who join to provide them with fighting power. Party members must attach themselves to the strength of party chapters. Organization and discipline in every unit are both the means of measurement of and the source of support for the permanent dynamic and creative quality of cadres and party members in connection with their qualities and abilities.

The relationships with the working masses in the period of socialist construction, with many new aspects, and the concern about the living conditions and happiness of every working person are both the vitality and strength of every cadre and party member. In the new stage of the revolution, particularly in the beginning of the transitional period, when the question of building the new social system is raised while the relationships with so many old things and many other forces that hamper the move toward socialism remain strong and when the building of the working people's living conditions is raising many hot questions that must be positively answered, the relationships of our cadres and party members with the masses are both the requirements of and reason for their existence. Any form of being cut off from the masses, any failure to think along the line of their thinking, or to share the fears of working people, must be something unknown to every cadre and party member. This is the only way to make the people prosperous and the country strong. The most important thing for everybody is to show his qualities and abilities in actual action and to make words match deeds. In the past, when revolutionary proselyting had been aimed at seizing power, happiness and a life of plenty were only visions that encouraged the masses to overcome difficulties and hardships. Today, they are realities, the daily struggle for surmounting all obstacles of nature and society and all adversary forces in daily activities. All empty words become meaningless and dull. Qualities and abilities must be shown and proved to clarify and enrich in positive action.

All negative aspects of society will be prevented, repulsed, and gradually brought to complete elimination with such cadres and party members. Otherwise the reverse will be true.

5598
CSO: 4209/591

CRITICISM DRIVE DESCRIBED AS GOING SLOW IN YOUTH UNION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 20 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by V.K.: "Conduct of Criticism, Self-Criticism Still Slow in Municipal Union"]

[Text] To the present, no district or ward chapter other than the Tan Binh chapter has conducted criticism before union installations, because they are waiting for specific, centralized guidance from the municipal union.

A number of district and ward chapters have finished their critique sheets. Although these critique sheets include a number of general shortcomings in current union activities, they do not carefully analyze causes, include causes other than basic ones, nor identify specific responsibilities. The standing committee of the Ward 1 chapter acknowledged the shortcomings of pursuing immediate needs and not implementing measures to provide ideological education for young people of the masses in difficult living circumstances; union cadres do not meet job qualifications; guidance of the ward chapter's executive committee is still strongly characterized by bureacratic red tape, paper guidance, pursuing norms set forth by the union echelon above them without following the proposals of the basic level when providing norms to subordinates; and too many meetings have been held. The Tan Binh union chapter observed: poor guidance is being provided to union activities in the areas of production and distribution/circulation; the standing committee of the ward chapter still stays remote from the grassroots level, guidance is still administrative and not followed up on, and no measures are taken to help weak installations. Wards 3, 6, 5, and 11 have also prepared critique sheets.

The party committees of Ward 1, Tan Binh Ward, and many other wards and districts are also providing concrete guidance for the youth union to conduct a good criticism and self-criticism drive and provide suggestions for building the party.

9830
CSO: 4209/597

OBTAINING GOOD RESULTS FROM SELF-CRITICISM-CRITICISM PERIOD

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 86 p 3

[Article: "Ideas About the Self-criticism/Criticism Period"]

[Text] After having thoroughly understood the directive of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat on holding a period of political activities with self-criticisms and criticisms within the party as preparations for the Sixth Party Congress, all cadres, party members, and people feel encouraged and confident in the strength of our party.

All organizations and party members must honestly and objectively criticize themselves in an unbiased and serious manner. In this matter, we feel this way: any party members who are the key cadres doing economic work must truthfully report to the party on the sources of their income and abilities in order to compare them with the criteria that the party has set. Have they truly experienced "hardships first, happiness later," or vice versa?

In some localities, many party members who are key cadres or economic-sector cadres are busily building their own houses and spending in some cases millions of dong (of the old currency). Where do they find this money? In this period of self-criticisms, do they themselves dare to tell the party the truth about the sources of their income that allows them to carry out such undertaking? Can the level of their present salaries allow them to build a house for themselves?

On the other hand, do the party committee echelons and organs in charge work in a very strict manner to correctly affirm the qualities of party members and cadres? This is something party members and the masses now demand to know.

We ask that this be done in this period of political activities. And to do so in a very bold manner will truly bring about realistic results in the fight against the negative aspects in society, create more strength for the party, and further strengthen the masses' confidence in the party.

Signed: Dang Ngoc Hiep, party chapter secretary and head of the organizing office, Hoa Lu District (Ha Nam Ninh Province) Building Corporation

As cadres and party members working in the labor general school of Lac Son District, in Ha Son Binh Province, where an ordely and regular habit is to read and act in accordance with the party's newspapers, the collective and I myself have repeatedly read the article in NHAN DAN entitled "Thach Ha District (Nghe Tinh Province) Obtains Some Good Initial Results From Self-criticisms and Criticisms."

The more we read it, the more we have learned from interesting lessons on self-criticisms and criticisms for ourselves and our unit in this period of political activities. I have thought that the mistakes and shortcomings of some leading cadres in Thach Ha District are also the infectious diseases in many other localities among the ones who are holding positions of authority. The masses easily understand and tolerate any leadership behavior patterns that are not proper, but they are also very angry and critical and have no confidence in the qualities of our cadres at the time when our country still encounters many difficulties.

That is the reason why we suggest that the more than 400 districts throughout the country not only do as good a job as Thach Ha has done but also do a better job to prepare for party congresses at all levels, to bring about a realistic meaning to the latter, and to mobilize the masses' revolutionary spirit.

Signed: Nguyen Cong Tru, the Lac Son District (Ha Son Binh Province) Labor General School

We, a number of retired cadres and party members, after having read in the party's newspaper about the successful period of self-criticisms and criticisms on 30 April 1986 in Thach Ha District (Nghe Tinh Province), hope that many more districts would do a good job as Thach Ha has done and that the same would also be achieved by many provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government.

In NHAN DAN we learn that the CPV Central Committee has evaluated the state of qualities of our cadres and party members and has known to what extent their wrongdoings and bad habits were committed. But in self-criticism/criticism period 1, many party bases seemed to have done the job in a superficial manner.

The cadres, party members, and cooperative members of Noi Linh-Ngo Quyen Cooperative in Phu Tien District (Hai Hung Province) greatly welcome the Thach Ha District CPV Committee for having achieved good success in the period of self-criticisms and criticisms and mostly for having made corrections wherever they were needed.

We earnestly suggest that the CPV Central Committee extend strict leadership over the forthcoming self-criticism/criticism period in order to have hundreds of districts do a good job as Thach Ha has done. Cadres and party members in all fields of activities need to offer truthful self-criticisms to the party and to clearly show their qualities and way of living.

Everyday we read the party's newspaper and strongly hope that we will be reading about many more typical examples of self-criticisms and criticisms in the time to come.

Signed: Nguyen Van Cau and Luong Van Khai, representing a group of retired Noi Linh-Ngo Quyen (Hai Hung) cadres

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CSO: 4209/591

EFFORTS IN STABLE COMMODITY PROCUREMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 May 86 p 3

[Article by Tran Dinh Ba: "Third Precinct Actively Procures Staple Commodities"]

Resolutely Develop the Production of Essential Commodities

[Excerpts] Since after the lunar new year, there has been an acute shortage of staple commodities for the people's daily meals, particularly pork. Even state-operated stores either did not have any of the meat or made available a marginal quantity. On the free market, pork was also conspicuously absent. Prices went up two to four times, yet there was nothing to buy. Confronted by this common problem plaguing the whole city, the cooperative trade sector of the Third Precinct was, nevertheless, able to supply to each of its 43,000 households an amount of 1.5 kg of pork per month. One may say that that is not a negligible achievement.

As previously determined, the supply of pork to the precinct households came from two sources: Food Corporation No 2, which was the major source; to a lesser degree, the meat was self-procured in the city directly by precinct cooperatives or district cooperatives.

In the last couple of months, the major source of supply from the city dwindled to the point of exhaustion. Nearly 100 percent of the pork was directly purchased by the district cooperative management bureau.

The shortage of pork derived from two principal causes, one of which has been the decrease of the number of hogs raised in the city. However, the major problem has been a sharp draining away of supply from the provinces due to an inappropriateness of the price system. In order to maintain prices, there must be enough trade commodities.

The Third Precinct cooperative management bureau has been commissioned by the Food Corporation No 1 to receive pork directly from the Chau Thanh District of Cuu Long Province. This arrangement established a cooperative economic connection between the Third Precinct and Chau Thanh District. Through this two-way relationship, the Third Precinct cooperative management bureau, whose representative is the district cooperative trade Corporation, has procured some essential commodities wanted by farmers and, through the Agricultural Products

Corporation of Cuu Long Province, has traded these commodities for pork for the urban people. In times of difficulty encountered by the state commerce sector, the district cooperatives have also supplied child care homes, kindergartens, and hospitals located in the district some of the needed meat.

Integrated with capital investments, and with other investments in the form of bran or residue for hog raising in the precinct and in Cu Chi District in order to maintain a hog herd of 200 to 500 head, the above cooperative arrangement allowed the Third Precinct cooperative trade sector to be able, by its own efforts, to have available a good supply of sources of pork and other staple commodities to support the district people. At the close of the third quarter, the Third Precinct cooperative trade sector totaled 65 million dong in purchases and 67 million in income, with the following major transactions: 1,270 tons of vegetables, reaching 31.5 percent of the annual plan; 90 tons of fish, making up 25 percent of the annual plan; and 350 tons of pork, constituting 31 percent of the annual plan.

The above great efforts of the Third Precinct cooperative trade sector have significantly contributed to gradually stabilizing the living conditions of the local people.

9458/13045
CSO: 4209/577

AGRICULTURE VIETNAM

REASONS FOR DESTRUCTION OF 91 HECTARES OF TOBACCO DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 86 pp 2, 4

[Article by Nguyen Oanh: "Why Did Lang Giang Destroy 91 Hectares of Tobacco?"]

[Text] Lang Giang is a midlands district in Ha Bac Province with a natural area of 25,500 hectares. Besides 14,000 hectares used to grow two crops of rice and more than 4,000 hectares of hills that have been cultivated, Lang Giang has a relatively stable short-term industrial crops area consisting of 750 hectares of peanuts, 750 hectares of tobacco, and 1,500 hectares of soybeans. Thanks to intensive cultivation, rice yields have exceeded the "5 ton mark." The district is striving to reach 6 tons per hectare in 1986. Contributions to the state have exceeded the quotas in recent years. In 1985 paddy and pork deliveries to the state exceeded the quota by 800 and 100 tons respectively. The quota for peanuts was 250 tons, but in 1984 the district delivered 700 tons, and in 1985 it delivered 500 tons. The planned quota for soybeans was 60 tons, but the district delivered 120 tons. The quota for tobacco was set at 363 tons, but the district has delivered 450-480 tons every year.

In order to ensure a steady expansion of production, gradually improve the standard of living of the 150,000 people, and increase the contributions to the state every year, state organizations have provided Lang Giang with a quantity of materials and fuel. In recent years, the state has encountered many difficulties in supplying materials to the district. Because of this, production is expanding slowly, intensive cultivation capabilities are limited, and the short-term industrial crops area is declining. There are many reasons why the cooperatives destroyed 91 hectares of winter tobacco that was about ready to be harvested, which resulted in the loss of about 200 tons of tobacco. But according to Bach Cong Hinh, the chairman of the District People's Committee, and people in the villages that we visited, the following were the three main reasons:

Insufficient Materials, Late Deliveries

In order to produce 1 ton of dried tobacco, the plants sell the peasants 160 kg of standard nitrate fertilizer, 100 kg of phosphate fertilizer, 200 kg of potash fertilizer, 2 kg of sugar for curing, two sets of flashlight batteries, and 5 kg of coal for each kg of dried tobacco. Based on the above amounts of materials, the cooperatives have contracted with the laborers to provide them with 6 kg of nitrate fertilizer, 5 kg of potash fertilizer, 10-15 kg of phosphate fertilizer, and 28-30 man-days per 0.1 mau. In return, the cooperative members deliver 30 kg of dried tobacco. Usually, the cooperative members invest an additional 5 kg of nitrate fertilizer, 300 kg of stable manure, and 5 man-days per sao to have yields of 35-40 kg of dried tobacco. Some people have had yields of 50 kg per 0.1 mau. Besides this, steel is needed to build bars in the new curing sheds and repair the old sheds. Based on the above, it is clear that the amount of materials and fertilizer provided does not match production requirements. Lang Giang needs 5,000 tons of fertilizer, but has been supplied only 3,800 tons. As of 21 March, it had received only 945 tons (the tobacco drying season). Thus, because of the lack of coal for drying, a large amount of winter tobacco ready for harvesting had to be destroyed. Regarding tobacco plants in particular, the peasants are enthusiastic about growing tobacco only when they exceed the quotas. When they exceed the paddy quotas, they can dry the paddy in the sun and store it in bins. But when they exceed the tobacco quotas, if there is no coal to dry the tobacco, the tobacco spoils. The tobacco shipping and receiving contracts signed by the plants and cooperatives have never given any attention to this matter. Another thing is that today, five to seven different ministries control agricultural materials. The localities have to deal with many centers, and this causes much trouble for the producers.

Incorrect Classifications and Measurements, Very Overbearing Manner

There are two different ways of classifying and measuring things. First, the plants classify the tobacco. Previously, there were seven classifications for tobacco purchased in Lang Giang, with the average grades accounting for the bulk of the tobacco purchased. Today, there are five grades. The rest is classified as "full use" tobacco. By 11 March 1986 the plants had purchased 16,500 tons of winter tobacco from Lang Giang. The amounts of each type were as follows: Grade 1, 3 kg; Grade 2, 64 kg; Grade 3, 669.5 kg; Grade 4, 1,940.5 kg; Grade 5, 7,510 kg; and "full use" grade, 6,313 kg. The price of Grade 1 tobacco is 4.6 times higher than that of "full use" tobacco. Besides this, the cooperatives must sell the "full use" tobacco and cannot purchase goods of equivalent value (for each kg of tobacco sold, they can purchase two packs of Song Cau cigarettes at the industrial wholesale price). And of course, the exact amount must be delivered to the plants. Many cooperative members think that the above way of classifying the tobacco is inefficient and that the purchasing cadres are too overbearing, which makes it difficult for the farmers to concentrate on production. A number of them feel that mistakes have been made. Because actually, the tobacco is not concentrated only in Grade 5 and Grade "full use."

As for the materials that the people recieve from the state, the materials are of the wrong types and they do not receive the full amounts. The Huong Son Cooperative picked up 23 tons of coal dust 5 at the A Lu Port in Bac Giang. But the heat energy was equal to only half that of the coal dust 5 that they had used previously. This was comparable to the heat energy of Bo Ha coal (the province's coal). Whether these mistakes have been intentional or unintentional must be determined as soon as possible. In 1985 the cooperatives in Lang Giang were supposed to receive 878 tons of coal transported by boat (the Ha Bac Coal Corporation turned over the coal, and the province's River Transport Corporation transported it). But they actually received only 591 tons. They had been shorted by 287 tons, or 32.6 percent of the total. This was a very large amount. Besides this, the various "negative items" led to delays and additional expenses. These things exhausted people and reduced their confidence in the state agencies. Because of these things, the materials are very expensive by the time they reach the producers. The agencies that purchase agricultural products take steps to ensure that they receive the full amount, and they classify items arbitrarily. The peasants, on the other hand, must sell their goods and accept materials even though they know that they have been shorted and given the wrong materials. They have to resign themselves and endure this.

Purchase Prices Are Lower Than Production Costs

The members of the Lang Giang District People's Committee and the people in the villages that we visited said that each village has different arable land conditions and organizes production differently, and, therefore, the results achieved are different. But in general, the cost of producing 1 kg of dried tobacco is approximately 24 dong. However, in purchasing the 16,500 kg of tobacco, the plants paid the villages as follows: Dao My Village was paid 13.24 dong per kg; An Hoa received 13.28 dong per kg; Nghia Ha received 12.05 dong; and Tien Lac was paid 12.20 dong. The average for the entire district was 12.70 dong per kg. Thus, the purchase price per kg was 11.30 dong, or almost 50 percent less that it cost to produce the tobacco. Because of these things, the cooperative members like to compare producing tobacco with producing rice. Per 0.1 mau of rice fields, the cooperatives contract to produce 90 kg of paddy. In return, they are provided with 4-6 kg of nitrate fertilizer, 10 kg of phosphate fertilizer, 5 kg of seed, 3 qunitals of stable manure, and 15-17 man-days. The cooperative members invest an additional amount of fertilizer and a few man-days to care for the crop. Yields reach 120-150 kg per 0.1 mau (when there is favorable weather), exceeding the quotas by 30-60 kg per 0.1 mau. Thus, growing rice is not difficult, and the yields have high value. As for tobacco, there are problems in obtaining coal to dry the tobacco, investments are high, and the selling price is low.

Because of the above difficulties, in the past few years the harvesting season in Ha Bac has usually been 10-15 days late. Thus, the cooperative members in Lang Giang were afraid that if they waited for the coal, they would miss the spring rice season. And so they destroyed 91 hectares of winter tobacco. The factors that have led to a reduction in the tobacco area are the same factors that have led to a decline in the area and yield of short-term industrial crops (tobacco, peanuts, and main crop soybeans)--the leading export crops of Lang Giang in particular and Ha Bac in general.

If the state agencies that are responsible for supplying materials and purchasing the agricultural products of the farmers do not soon change the bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies control mechanism, come to know the "sell like giving away, purchase like stealing" relationship, maintain strict price discipline, adhere to what is practical, and fulfill the promises made to the cooperatives, these things will create many more difficulties and problems for agricultural production. And it will be impossible to create the conditions necessary for the farms and peasants to control commercial production in their fields. In the end, the amount of agricultural products in general and the amount of raw materials for the plants in particular will decline, production will stagnate, and the amount and number of export goods will decline. It will be impossible to manifest the ownership rights of the peasants.

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CSO: 4209/585

AGRICULTURE VIETNAM

BRIEFS

SUMMER RICE CROP READIED--VNA--According to the Ministry of Agriculture, localities are actively preparing soil, seeds, and fertilizers in order to plant in time 910,000 ha of summer rice crop for 1986, an increase of 51,980 ha compared with the same crop in 1985. Provinces from Wuang Nam-Danang further south are planning to plant 810,000 ha of summer rice crop, up 41,250 ha from the previous crop. Many localities consider the summer crop as the main crop, for it gives high output and has been gradually stabilized. Nghe Tinh has planned to transfer rapidly and steadily the 10-month planting area whose yield was marginal to intensive cultivation of the summer crop. The province especially plans to plant 60,000 ha, an increase of 22,000 ha over the 1st crop, and will strive to complete sowing or transplanting before 20 June and harvesting before 20 September to beat the arrival of heavy rains. Minh Hai plans to plant 30,000 ha of summer rice, a threefold increase over last year's crop. The province, in conjunction with its districts, is providing close leadership and gearing all efforts into a principal crop, aiming at obtaining success in terms of planting area, productivity, and output. Because of late rains that aggravated irrigation problems, localities in the south have only plowed 426,140 ha of ricefields and sowed or transplanted 99,439 ha, 16.7 percent less than the same crop last year. By the end of April, Nghia Binh completed the plowing of only half of its planting area and is striving to finish up the remaining 50,000 ha of the plan in May. Cuu Long Province has mobilized over 1 million workdays to move 2.5 million cubic meters of earth for water conservancy projects to irrigate 23,500 ha of the summer rice crop. Tien Giang farmers put in 1 million workdays to dredge innerfield canals and took the initiative in watering and draining and bringing up the summer crop area to 31,567 ha, an increase of 2,600 ha compared with the same crop last year. Localities gave special attention to the selection and use of new rice varieties with short duration and high yield such as IR 121, 1R8 423, and IR 17 433. An Giang made ready IR 13240, MTL 34, 13,500 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, and 120,000 bottles of insecticides for the intensive cultivation of 85,000 ha of summer rice crop. Ben Tre made ready 15,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, and 180,000 tons of insecticides to plant 40,000 ha of summer rice crop, including 27,000 ha of high-yield rice, with new varieties such as IR 13, IR 36, MTL 63. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 86 p 1] 9458/13045

CSO: 4209/577

VAN NINH REDISTRIBUTES LABOR, LOWERS POPULATION DENSITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 86 p 2

[Article by Le Hoan of Van Ninh District, Phu Khanh Province: "Van Ninh Sends 2,400 People to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] In order to effectively exploit its resources like forests, the sea, and farm land, Van Ninh District in Phu Khanh Province has gradually redistributed labor throughout the district. The Xuan Son new economic center opened the stage of labor redistribution in the district. It organized the departure of 187 households totaling 905 persons, including 302 laborers, from Van Thang, Van Hung, and Van Phu Villages and the Town of Van Gia to new resettlement locations. With the motto, "The state and the people work together," it assumed leadership over building base No 2 and sent people to the areas adjacent to mountains of Van Binh, Van Long, Van Khanh, Van Phuoc, and Van Tho Villages. Cooperative 3 of Van Binh built on a trial basis Binh Loc base No 2, opened new land, and planned for use of farm land; as a result, 50 households totaling 150 persons, including 100 laborers, were sent to Binh Loc where they grew 35 hectares of subsidiary food crops, sugar cane, coconut, and dao lon hot (Anacardium occidentale). The people dug wells, built meeting halls and kindergarten classrooms, and opened new roads. In the new land, the living conditions of all people were stable; the growing of industrial crops provided farm products for export; and the raising of domestic animals and fowls was stepped up. Later Cooperative 1 of Van Binh sent over 36 households, built base No 2 in Binh Loc, and for the first time was self-sufficient in terms of grain supply. Learning from Van Binh Village's experience, the villages of Van Khanh, Van Long, Van Tho, and Van Phuoc expanded their own bases No 2. These villages sent away 1,421 persons, including 632 laborers, to build new economic centers in Suoi Han, Dap So, Ba Bat, and Xe Chay area.

To serve production and the people's living conditions in the new land, the water conservancy sector built reservoirs in Van Tho, Van Phuoc, and Van Khanh; the commercial sector opened a store; and the public health sector built a public health station in Xuan Son. The redistribution of population in the district in the past years brought about initial results--reducing the population density in the most densely populated area from 1,000 to 900 persons/square kilometer, and increasing the population of uncultivated areas. The district is striving in the current 5-year (1986-1990) plan to send away 5,000 laborers and 11,000 persons to build new resettlement centers. As an immediate goal, in 1986 it will send away 1,300 laborers to build bases No 2 in the Doc Da Trang, Song Mo, and Van Thanh areas.

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CSO: 4209/591

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS VIETNAM

BRIEFS

NEW TELEPHONE LINE--The postal sector in Kien Giang Province has just put to use a telephone line 129 kilometers long linking the City of Rach Gia (the center of the province) with its Phu Quoc Island district. It used local materials, designed and carried out the work by itself in accordance with a plan for assembly and installation of a relay station linking Rach Gia with Kien Luong (Ha Tien District), and installed the P405 equipment in Kien Luong for transmission to the town of Duong Dong (in Phu Quoc) 74 kilometers from there. This telephone line ensures good communication quality even under the conditions of clouds and fog, and heavy rains and strong winds, and helps the province to maintain its leadership over the Phu Quoc Island district. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 86 p 1] 5899

SEA-RIVER TRANSPORTATION--Hanoi, VNA, June 26--Vietnam Sea-river Transport United Enterprises, "Viseritrans," which has at its disposal many freighters with capacities ranging from 400-1,200 tons, moving on sea and river lanes from north to south and inversely. Engineer Nguyen Huu Tiem, deputy director-general of Viseritrans, said that Vietnam, with about 4,000 km of river lanes in the south and 2,200 km of river lanes in the north, together with more than 3,000 km of sea lanes, is very favourable for the transport of commodities between the two parts of the country. Apart from inland transport of commodities, Viseritrans cooperates with the Soviet sea transport service in towing goods-laden barges from Soviet freighters berthing in the Gulf of North Vietnam to various places in Northern Vietnam and from northern provinces to Soviet freighters stationed in the said Gulf. This cooperation has created new possibilities for exchange of commodities between Vietnam and the Soviet Union due to such advantages as short transport time and good upkeep of commodities. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 26 Jun 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4200/1189